The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

Speedy Passage of the Charter Probable—Important Committee Hearings—Brisk Work in the Assembly.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1873.

As the net result of the completed hearing before the Committees on Cities on the New-York Charter, we have a much better feeling on this important subject than has heretofore been apparent. For a time after the opening of the session there was some doubt as to what might be the conclusion of the matter. It was certain that the small force of Democrats would make the charter a party question, and would do their utmost to foment discord in the ranks of the majority. The experience of last year had shown how easily this could be accomplished, and fears were entertained that personal jealousies would succeed, as last year, in defeating all efforts to secure a Reform government for the City of New-York. But this danger is now entirely past; and this happy result is due, to a large extent, to the excellent spirit which has animated the Republican Committee and the Committee of Seventy. The former framed amendments to the charter, which met the hearty approval, in the main, of the other body; and where differences have been found, they have been discussed in an amicable and conciliatory spirit. There has been no impugning of motives on either side; but on the contrary, Prof. Dwight, speaking officially for the Seventy, both on yesterday and last week, expressly admitted that the Republican Committee had been guided by the spirit of reform in making the amendments; and, although he thought they had made a mistake in one or two vital points, he did not, even in these cases, believe that they had been controlled by improper motives. So convinced, indeed, were the Seventy that the charter will secure to the people the fruits of the Reform movement, that they did not introduce any charter of their own, but gave that presented by the Republican Committee their cordial support, except as to keeping four officials in office, and in the proposed method of appointments. Even upon these the opposition of the Seventy, in the end, was not very strenuous, and when the hearing was concluded yesterday it was generally considered that the important organization for which Prof. Dwight spoke so cogently and candidly would accept without cavil such charter as should be accorded by the Legislature, and would give its aid to the Republicans to inaugurate a satisfactory Municipal government under it.

In consequence of this condition of affairs, the labors of the Legislature as to the charter are greatly lightened. There is but one scheme before the members which has any advocates, as that presented by Senator Tiemann is never mentioned as an element in the situation. Not only is there but one draft to be considered, but as to this there is no division of opinion otherwise than as to verbal changes except upon two points. It is evident, therefore, that there can be no repetition of the faction fight of last Winter, by which reform was defeated, and there will certainly be none of those disgraceful scenes which marked the passage of the Tweed charter of 1870. The Democrats will, of course, as is their right and, from a partisan point of view, their duty, endeavor to make all the trouble they can, but their efforts will signally fail, and the bill as it shall come from the committees now has the promise of the support of every Republican, and is, consequently, assured of an easy passage. The matter being in this satisfactory condition, there is a determination to press it to a speedy conclusion. The Committees on Cities of the Senate and Assembly, with a view of saving time, have thus far acted together, and it is intended that joint action shall continue until a final agreement is reached, and the bill can be simultaneously reported in both Houses in precisely the same shape. When this will occur, as was stated last night, will probably be on Friday, as the members of the two committees are now engaged in going over the voluminous document with great care to eliminate any verbal flaws which may exist, and making the law perfect in its phraseology. To-morrow afternoon the committees meet in joint session for the purpose of comparing views, and from what is known of the feeling in the committees it is thought a determination will be reached before the adjournment of the session. This being the case, the bill will be reported in both Houses on Friday, and in the Assembly will probably be made a special order for Tuesday, or some other day early next week. The discussion upon it does not promise to be protracted in either Senate or Assembly, and, although there is no disposition to rush it through by the use of parliamentary tactics, there will be little time wasted over it, and the Tammany officeholders in New-York may as well be prepared to get out of the places they have abused by the 1st of March.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEES.

Business is being dispatched with unusual rapidity in both branches, but especially in the Assembly. The committees are hard at work preparing work, which is disposed of in the House as fast as presented, and, as a consequence, the calendar is not getting in advance of the Assembly. Some important matters are yet pending before the committees in addition to the New-York charter, and among them is the bill exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation before the Ways and Means, on which a public hearing has been granted, to take place to-morrow. As yet there has been no indication as to who will be present to either urge or oppose the measure, nor has there been any consultation among the members of the committee upon it, nor any indication of the opinion of the members upon it.

The Committee on Education has granted a public hearing on the New-York school bill introduced by Mr. Patterson, to take place on Thursday of next week. It is understood that Mr. James W. Booth, Mr. James Farr, Mr. Thomas Boese, and other gentlemen long and favorably known in connection with educational matters in the City are in favor of the bill; but the criticisms of the TIMES upon it have called such attention to the bill as will lead to some important amendments. There is a strong feeling in the Committee which is fully shared by the Chairman, Mr. Husted, that the method of appointments of the trustees proposed in the bill is not judicious, and that they should be appointed by the Mayor, and thus made entirely independent of the commissioners. Upon this point and all others the views of citizens of New-York interested in public education are requested, and it is hoped by the committee that on the day appointed there will be a full attendance of those who wish to secure a system of common schools as perfect as it can be made. The committee desires to accomplish this object so far as they can, and they greatly desire the help of citizens generally.

Another, and most important, public hearing will take place on Wednesday next, before the Judiciary Committee, on the Police Justices. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Prince, hopes to have the views of the citizens of New-York at that time. The bill on this subject was introduced by Mr. Opdyke, but it was prepared under the direction of the Council of Political Reform, and its especial advocate is Dorman B. Eaton. In its present shape the bill gives the confirmation of the magistrates to be appointed under it to the Judges of the Superior Court, but its friends having seen that it cannot pass in this form, Mr. Eaton has said that he is not strenuous upon this point, but is willing to consent to such amendment as may be satisfactory to all who desire to get rid of the present objectionable magistrates. It is reported here that some of these men will be here to oppose the bill to the utmost of their power, and that they are engaged in raising money to accomplish its defeat. Judge Dowling, however, is not among them, as he has refused to contribute anything to the fund, or to take any part in opposing the bill in any way. The sentiment of the committee as well as of the Assembly is strongly in favor of the chief purpose of the bill, and there is no doubt but that in some shape by which it will secure this it will be passed. It will certainly not be strangled in the committee as it was last year, and any efforts which the present magistrates may make to that end will be labor lost.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Very seldom has the Assembly transacted so much business in one day so early in the session as was accomplished this morning. It speaks well for the application and industry of the members—that not only were nineteen bills ready for a third reading, but that they were read, and, being put upon their final passage, all but three were passed. Those excepted were recommitted for amendments, and among them was the important bill relating to writs of mandamus and of prohibition, which has been published in full in THE TIMES, which was sent back to the Judiciary Committee by its mover, Mr. Crary, for the purpose of having the fourth section amended; it is probable that when the bill reappears in the House this section will be omitted altogether. Another bill recommitted was Assembly No. 37, amending the law of last year so as to permit directors or trustees of charitable institutions to hold positions to which pay is attached. The bills passed were mostly of a local character, but among them was the important bill which puts an end to the abuses in surrogates' courts, in connection with the appraisement of property, but it had a very narrow escape, as it received only one more vote than the required number. But if the Assembly worked well and with much success in clearing its calendar, it was immediately overwhelmed again, as in the last fifteen minutes of the session forty-two new bills were introduced, the more important of which will be found noticed in the regular report.

The Committee on Public Health reported a bill for the better ventilation of the Assembly Chamber, which authorizes Mr. O'Donnell, the Clerk, to contract with H. A. George to introduce into the Assembly Chamber the method of heating and ventilation known as the Gourge system, all the work to be completed by the 25th of February, and to cost not more than $12,000. It is claimed for this system that it will constantly maintain an equable temperature and change the air throughout the chamber every five minutes. The necessity for improved heating and ventilation of the Assembly Chamber is so imperative that the bill meets with general favor, and if the members can be convinced that the proposed improvements will secure the desired objects, it will undoubtedly be speedily passed.

Two more traps were set for the Assembly this morning in resolutions for the appointment of additional door-keepers, but both were killed by a large majority. So many of these resolutions have met a similar fate that it is not probable that the House will be troubled with many more of them.

IN THE SENATE.

Nearly the whole of the session of the Senate, this morning, was occupied with a discussion on a resolution to maintain the present low rates of tolls on the State canals. The importance of the subject is beyond question. Mr. Bergh has a bill here, which Mr. Benedict presented, extending the operation of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals to all parts of the State, and greatly enlarging its scope. It appears to include every form and shape of the offenses with which it is concerned, from sprinkling salt or saltpetre on the roadway to the slaughtering of animals in the public abbatoirs. Against its provisions relative to the transportation of cattle by railroad, requiring that they be properly fed and watered once every twenty-four hours, there will doubtless be some opposition, and possibly these clauses will receive modification. Yet many prominent dealers in live stock have often expressed the opinion that shippers of cattle would find it more profitable to pay the necessarily increased rates for transportation of their cattle, and to have them arrive in good condition, than to ship under the present system, where the wretched animals arrive at their destination mere starved skeletons of what they were when started.

Mr. Perry introduced a bill to establish fire limits in the City of Brooklyn. The bill is more extensive in its scope than the title might indicate, and proposes to make very radical changes in the present Fire Department of that city. It has been prepared mainly by the association known as the Mechanics' Institute, and the Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred, who are preparing a new charter for the city, will probably incorporate many of its provisions into that instrument. The bill is to be printed at once, and copies of it will be sent to Brooklyn.

A NEW COURT FOR THE CITY.

An important bill was introduced in the Senate this morning by Senator Woodin, and referred to the Committee on Cities. It creates the Municipal Court of the City of New-York, to be composed of four Judges to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Judges of the Superior Court, and the appointments are to be for terms of three, six, nine, and twelve years. The Judges of the new court are required to be attorneys of the Supreme Court, who have practiced at least five years, and they are allowed salaries of $8,000 each. The actions in which the Municipal Court shall have jurisdiction are specifically set forth, and it is provided that, on the 1st day of May next, all actions pending in the Marine Court not tried and decided shall be transferred to the new tribunal, and after that date the Marine Court ceases to exist, and it is provided that the Municipal Court shall hold its sessions in the rooms now used by the Marine Court. The bill has been very carefully drawn, and it is intended by Senator Woodin to push it in the Senate to the extent of his power. It has powerful advocates in Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, and other well-known Reformers.

The appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Insurance has been tendered to Hon. Wm. Smyth, of Tioga County, and will doubtless be accepted. Mr. Smyth was formerly a member of the Legislature, is a man of high character, and the appointment gives general satisfaction.

The Port Wardens and Harbor Masters—Rochester Legislation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Although seven of the nominations of Gov. Dix for harbor masters and port wardens were not confirmed by the Senate to-day, the fact is not considered on either side as a matter of complaint. No discourtesy to the Governor was intended by this action, as the cases of these appointees were only laid over for further consideration. If upon inquiry it is found that the Governor has not been deceived in regard to them, they will be confirmed, and the investigation which the Senate is making on these cases is chiefly intended as a protection to the Governor, who was hurried by swarms of office-seekers into making these appointments, in order that he might find time to do something else than listen to appeals for these places. The Republican Senators expressly disclaim all discourtesy to Gov. Dix, and ridicule the idea which is advanced in certain quarters that there is danger of a breach between him and them. A great effort has been made to make the action of the Senate appear in this light, but having no foundation in fact it cannot succeed.

The Assembly Committee on Cities heard long arguments this evening on Rochester matters. A large number of citizens of that city interested in the Commission bills passed last Winter were present. The quarrel does not appear to be a partisan one, as Republicans appeared on both sides of the question. The general impression seems to be that all the Rochester bills of last session should be repealed, except, possibly, that which authorizes the building of a City Hall.

Confirmations by the State Senate.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

Captain of the Port—E. B. Seaman.

Port-Wardens—Henry M. Jones, William H. Leaycraft, T. F. C. Petrarch, H. S. Brown, R. S. Dumont, Samuel Leggett.

Harbor-Masters—J. W. Downing, John Maginn, E. Frost, John Peese, David F. Mink, J. W. Tyler.

The Senate refused to confirm the following:

Harbor-Masters—John Johnson, Henry W. Johnson, Samuel Duncan, E. W. Peabody, Jas. M. Thompson, F. W. Tucker.

Port-Wardens—John Sherry, Henry Waterman, Henry S. Robinson.

The Constitutional Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—At the session of the Constitutional Commission, to-day, the article on "Powers and Duties of the Governor" was again considered, and finally adopted, with the provisions requiring the Governor to sign all bills in his hands at the adjournment of the Legislature within thirty days; also authorizing him to veto portions of appropriation bills, or items appropriating money, and signing other items in the same bill. It was decided not to provide for a Court of Claims in the Constitution.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Embarrassments and Shifts of the Spanish Bank in Havana—Slaveholders Discussing Emancipation.

HAVANA, Jan. 26, via KEY WEST.—A document, signed by a number of prominent dry-goods houses, was very extensively circulated yesterday, asking the people to give one-tenth of their property to redeem the bills issued by the Spanish Bank for Government account, and to accept bonds for the moneys so advanced. The proposition is considered impracticable, and meets with little favor.

A committee from the dry-goods houses has been appointed to prepare a basis for the establishment of a new bank, to be conducted for the interest of the people in general, and not merely for the advantage of a few stockholders. The financial question is the absorbing topic of discussion at present, and there is much adverse criticism of the Spanish Bank, because it declared a semi-annual dividend of seventeen per cent., while it was allowing its notes to depreciate daily in value. Its notes now are twenty-three per cent. discount. More concern is manifested at the danger attending this financial question, and it is more dreaded than either the abolition of slavery or the insurrection.

A large meeting of slave-owners and others was held in the Spanish Casino this evening. Several speeches were made, in which very different views of the slavery question were taken, and propositions in favor of its abolition were advocated. The general idea, however, was, to give the slaves their liberty, provided they will make contracts for a term of years, ranging from eight to twelve, at from $1 to $5 a month, with conditions similar to those the Chinese assent to. The meeting was adjourned without any definite action being taken. One speaker advocated the making of the contract before a British, American, or German Consul; others, and they were planters, demanded an indemnity of $500 for each slave liberated, the sum to be made payable out of the treasury of the island; while others again fixed the indemnity at $1,000 for each slave. A speaker objected to indemnity altogether, because he considered it unjust to tax the poorer classes to indemnify the wealthy slave-owners. Several planters, hitherto considered uncompromising pro-slavery men, gave expression to very liberal views, to the great astonishment of the audience.

Capt.-Gen. Ceballos is in favor of the policy which may be considered most beneficial to the country. He is acting in an impartial manner, waiting for the slave-owners to take the initiative. His course is warmly applauded by the people.

The slavery and financial questions are now prominently before the public, and their solution at an early day is inevitable.

The United States steamer Nipsic arrived here to-day.

Spanish Account of a Fight with Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Official Spanish telegrams have been received, which state that the Spanish guerrillas have had two encounters with Ygnacio Agramonte. The Spanish loss was two officers and eight men killed and thirty-seven wounded. The Cuban loss is thirty-seven killed, but the number of wounded is unknown. José Moreira, Agromonte's chief of cavalry, was killed.

The New-Jersey Legislature—More Railroads—A Compulsory Education Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—In the House, to-day, the bill to validate certain agreements between corporations that have not been filed in the Secretary of State's office, was taken up and postponed until Tuesday next.

A bill was introduced to compel persons to send their children to public schools, under a penalty for neglect and refusal.

A bill was also introduced to provide for a commission to draft acts of incorporation for cities of over 15,000 inhabitants, and submit the same to the Legislature, said commission to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, the politics of the officers to be uniform.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to require railroad companies in Hudson County to keep their bridges in repair, such repairs to be made within thirty days after notice from the Board of Chosen Freeholders. Also, for a charter for a railroad from New-Brunswick to Elizabeth.

The bill to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad Company was introduced in the House to-night with sundry amendments. Among the corporators the names of Wm. Walter Phelps, Charles K. Landis, Amzi B. Clark are stricken out, and those of James G. Greives, Joseph T. Crowell, Brainard T. Arnold, John P. Brock, John Brisbin, John H. Paterson, Garret Ackerman, Hugh J. Hastings, Samuel Jones and J. G. Shipman were inserted. The principal amendment is that the company is required to give to the school fund of the State $500,000 of the stock.

The Prohibition Bill in the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—In the House of Representatives to-day, the bill to prohibit the sale of malt liquors came up, and was debated at some length, the discussion having been carried over from yesterday.

An amendment to have the prohibition cover cider was negatived by a vote of 47 yeas to 168 nays.

A substitute to allow the manufacture and sale of malt liquors by every one except on the Lord's day, was lost without a count; also, an amendment to allow the manufacture and sale, but not to be drank on the premises, or at an open bar.

The bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 145 to 72.

There is no doubt about its passage in the House.

WASHINGTON.

The Contumacious Union Pacific Witness in Custody—Mr. Clark and Mr. Hoar—Ames.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Wilson committee ran foul of a snag this morning, and had to suspend operations for a while. That snag was in the shape of a recalcitrant witness, about 6 feet 3 inches long, weighing 250 pounds, and known by the name of "Big Joe" Stewart, a sharp, shrewd, and successful lawyer, the same who acquired some fame by leaping on the stage in hot pursuit of Wilkes Booth at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. Stewart simply declined to answer what he had done with certain bonds received from the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1864–'65, on the ground of the confidential relations which should exist between attorney and client. He assured the committee that he had paid none to any member of the Government, legislative or executive, none to any correspondent of any newspaper, but as to the proprietors of newspapers he was reticent. The committee then had a private conference and resolved to report the matter to the House. They accordingly prepared a resolution based upon Stewart's testimony, and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody and there hold him subject to the order of the House. An interesting discussion immediately arose in which nearly all the prominent lawyers participated. How far Congress is at liberty to interfere with sacred and confidential relations between a lawyer and his clients was the question assumed, and there was a wide difference of opinion on the point. The committee, supporting itself with quotations from Greenleaf and the statutes, insisted that the witness could not conceal relations which there was reason to believe were corrupt when the interests involved were those of Government, and especially since it was provided by statute that no evidence so given shall be used against such witness in any court, but shall stand in law as though it had never been given. Mr. Bingham showed that this was a case the like of which had never before been presented, and warned the House that citizens had rights which it could not abridge or take away. He proposed a compromise by way of amendment which provided that Stewart should be arrested and brought before the bar of the House, and be made to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of its authority, delegated to its committee. Judge Bingham was singularly clear and forcible in tracing the exact bounds beyond which it would be neither safe nor wise for the House to go. His opinion largely prevailed, the amendment being adopted by a vote of 126 to 66. Immediately after the adoption of this resolution, Mr. Lynch, of Maine, offered the following:

Resolved, That the evidence taken in the investigation of the failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Thirty-ninth Congress, be withdrawn from the files of the House and referred to the committee investigating the Credit Mobilier, and after being used by said committee, be printed for the use of the House.

The purpose of this resolution is to lay before the committee the testimony of J. B. Stewart in that investigation, when he swore to having a special deposit in the bank, namely, of $189,000, in Union Pacific Railroad bonds, which were lost by the failure of the bank. It is believed that these bonds were a part of the $425,000 alleged to have been spent in Washington in 1864 and 1865. Stewart was taken into custody this evening by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and will be brought before the Bar of the House to-morrow. It is a kind of notoriety that is in his line.

AN UNPROFITABLE WITNESS.

When the House adjourned the committee resumed its sessions, and put Horace F. Clark on the stand. Mr. Clark is the present President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but was not a very profitable witness, as his connection with the road only dates back to March, 1872. He gave some information as to the earnings, but was examined generally as an expert in matters of railroad management—the financial, not the practical. The committee seemed much more desirous of obtaining his opinion than his facts, since he had so few. One of the most interesting scenes that has yet taken place in any committee occurred between Mr. Hoar and Mr. Clark, in which the latter exhibited very successfully his skill in parrying the adroit questions which were put to involve him to uncomfortable admissions. Mr. Hoar insisted upon putting a great number of hypothetical questions, but Mr. Clark's fencing ability was more than a match for the Judge. It seemed to be the latter's desire to compel Mr. Clark to admit as his opinion that if the constructors of the road had been paid in cash, instead of partly in stock at thirty cents, it would have been much more economically and honestly built. To this Mr. Clarke incisively answered with some bitterness that, considering times and circumstances as they were, the world as it is, and men as they are, the $36,000,000 of supposititious cash from full paid stock would have been extravagantly spent or stolen, and the road never built. Although Mr. Clark didn't say it, it was apparent that in his opinion it was Government backbone that built the road.

MR. SPENCE'S TESTIMONY.

In the testimony before the Wilson committee, yesterday, the telegraph operators made a bad blunder. They transformed the words "dismissed servant" into the "dismissed Durant." It may be stated, touching the testimony in question—that of B. W. Spence—that J. M. S. Williams, Esq., former Treasurer of the company, telegraphed, to-day, that he never gave any order to deliver a check to Hon. J. F. Wilson for $19,000, or any other sum. Spence testified, yesterday, it will be remembered, that he gave such a check to J. F. Wilson, upon the order of Mr. Williams. The latter gentleman is member elect from one of the Boston districts.

JUDGE POLAND'S COMMITTEE.

There was a large attendance before the Poland committee to-day, but the developments did not repay curiosity. Mr. Ames was further examined at length regarding the transactions of Messrs. Colfax, Patterson, Kelley, and Garfield. His statements did not add much to the facts already in existence. He sought to show that the cases of the gentlemen named as to ownership and receipt of dividends were all alike. The scraps of paper and pieces of memory, as usual, played their part. That memoradum book has not yet arrived, and Mr. Ames begged leave of absence to go home and raise $600,000 to meet the final payment on the extension of his indebtedness growing out of his failure some years since. Judge Hale, of New-York, appeared as the *friend* and counsel of Vice-President Colfax, which gave his friends much encouragement to hope that the state of circumstances now militating against him so strongly, may yet be satisfactorily cleared. Judge Hale simply put in evidence a draft for $1,000, dated June 22, 1868, the same date as the deposit, payable to A. H. Conner, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee at the time, simply to show that at the time he was handling a considerable amount of money for political purposes. He announced that Mr. Colfax was at home, making a thorough search of his papers, and when he had finished the same, he would make another statement before the committee. It should have been the first act of every one of the gentlemen whose statements have been impugned by Mr. Ames to have hired able counsel. Much of the scandal, and many of the mistakes which have happened, could have thus been avoided.

Southern Representation in the Cabinet—Colorado Left Out—Talking Over the Lost Frank.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A committee of Southern Republican Senators and Representatives chosen at a meeting a short time since, waited upon the President this morning to urge upon him the propriety of selecting a representative Southern man to occupy a position in his Cabinet. There was quite a free and cordial interchange of views, and the President says that he had been endeavoring ever since his Cabinet was formed, to so adjust his Cabinet positions that the South might be properly represented, but that as yet other necessary conditions had not accompanied the suggestion of the name of any Southern man thus far presented.

COLORADO.

The Colorado bill was laid upon the table to-day by a vote of 117 to 61, and to the utter discomfiture of the champions of new States, of a population and wealth not exceeding that of one of the wards of New-York City. The discussion of this measure has been one of the most interesting of recent debates. The result may be said to determine with sufficient definiteness that the policy of Congress is to admit no more new States until they shall have reached a population equal to that required for a Congressional district.

THE GHOST OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Senate, when it passed the bill abolishing the franking privilege a few days since, omitted, to the surprise of everybody, to have a long debate over it. Perhaps it was because of the hope that the House would not concur in the amendments made in the Senate, and thus prevent the bill from becoming a law. But, whatever impelled the talking department of the Government to pass the bill without debate, it made up for the omission to-day by an *ex post facto* discussion of the measure and a general debate on the Post-office Department. It appeared from the various speeches that many of the Senators voted for the bill in obedience to a sentiment among the people too strong to be resisted, but still foolish and false, and that the renewal of the privilege is to be expected, after a brief suspension, to spite the Postmaster-General for having worked up this strong sentiment among the people, or for having given it an opportunity to find expression, and get Congress into trouble. At least, this was the only apparent reason why the Senate struck out from the Appropriation bill $10,000 for extra clerk hire in the Post-office Department, and a portion of the number heretofore regularly allowed. Both the tone of the debate, and the action taken, make it clear that the Senate does not like the Post-office Department.

SHALL THERE BE AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Legislative Appropriation bill is still unfinished, and the end of the session, rapidly approaching, threatens to leave some of the appropriation bills unpassed, and to make an extra session on March 4 inevitable.

GOAT ISLAND.

The Military Committee of the Senate held a meeting, this evening, to hear statements, by the opponents of the Goat Island bill, of their reasons why it should not pass. No action has yet been taken to indicate how the Committee will report on the measure, but the reliance of those who are fighting the measure is in securing some amendments to the House bill by the Senate, which will send it back to the former body, which would, in consequence of the short time that remains of the session, cause serious, if not fatal, delay and embarrassment. As the Senate has a mania for amending everything, the prospects of the passage of the Goat Island bill must be somewhat doubtful to its most sanguine friends. If the Senate really favors the bill, it will concur in what the House has sent it, without amendment.

MORMONDOM.

The Mormon representatives here, Mr. Hooper and Elder Cannon, insist that the Associated Press dispatches from Salt Lake City indicative of an impending judicial conflict in Utah are without foundation and are designed to influence expected legislation.

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR.

Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, the originator of the "Washburn Move," made famous by the letter of Oakes Ames to McComb, was on the floor of the House this morning. He has come to make an argument before the House Committee on Commerce relative to Duluth Harbor. There has long been a conflict of authority between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin concerning the harbor at that point. This difficulty has been aggravated by the destruction of the breakwater. It is an object of the visit of Gov. Washburn to suggest some compromise whereby both Duluth and Superior may be entitled to joint rights of harborage.

JUDGE DELAHAY, OF KANSAS.

There is likely to be a short cut to the desired end in the case of United States District Judge Delahay, of Kansas, the matter of whose impeachment is now before the Judiciary Committee of the House. The Judge's resignation has been forwarded to this city, and is now in the hands of a friend for presentation. This procedure will probably save a scandalous exposure.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent arrivals in the city are Col. John W. Foster, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, and Gen. C. C. Walcott, Chairman of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee.

PROBABLE VETO.

The President will probably veto the bill for the relief of the University of East Tennessee, which allows a claim for $18,500 for property destroyed by war, because it involves the principle of paying for the ravages of war the same as was involved in the J. Milton Best claim, and other like bills which were vetoed at the last session.

A STATE DINNER.

The annual state dinner to the foreign Legations will be given by the President on Wednesday evening next, Feb. 5.

Official Order from the State Department Relative to the Recent Executive Order.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following official order has just been promulgated:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1873.

Inquiries having been made from various quarters as to the application of the Executive order, issued on the 17th of January, relating to the holding of State or municipal offices by persons holding civil offices under the Federal Government, the President directs the following reply to be made:

It has been asked whether the order prohibits a Federal officer from holding also the office of an alderman, or of a common councilman of a city, or of a town councilman of a town or village; or, of appointments under city, town, or village governments. By some it has been suggested that there may be a distinction made in case the office be with or without salary or compensation. The city or town offices of the description referred to, by whatever name they may be locally known, whether held by election or by appointment, and whether with or without salary or compensation, are of the class which the Executive order intends not to be held by persons holding Federal offices. It has been asked whether the order prohibits Federal officers from holding positions on boards of education, school committees, public libraries, religious or eleemosynary institutions, incorporated, established, or sustained by State or municipal authority. Positions and service on such boards or committees, and professorships in colleges, are not regarded as offices within the contemplation of the Executive order, but as employments or service on which all good citizens may be engaged without incompatibility, and in many cases without interference, with any position which they may hold under the Federal Government. Officers of the Federal Government may, therefore, engage in such services, provided the attention required by such employment does not interfere with the regular and efficient discharge of the duties of their office under the Federal Government. The head of the department under whom the Federal office is held, will, in all cases, be the sole judge whether or not the employment does thus interfere. The question has also been asked with regard to officers of the State militia. Congress having exercised the power conferred by the Constitution to provide for organizing the militia, which is liable to be called forth to be employed in the service of the United States, and is thus, in some sense under the control of the General Government, and is, moreover, of the greatest value to the public. The Executive order of the 17th of January is not considered as prohibiting Federal officers from being officers of the militia in the States and Territories. It has been asked whether the order prohibits persons holding office under the Federal Government being members of local or municipal fire departments; also, whether it applies to mechanics employed by the day in the armories, arsenals, and navy-yards, &c., of the United States. Unpaid service in local or municipal fire departments is not regarded as an office within the interest of the Executive order, and may be performed by Federal officers, provided it do not interfere with the regular and efficient discharge of the duties of the Federal office, of which the head of the department under which the office is held will in each case be the judge.

Employment by the day as mechanics or laborers in the armories, arsenals, navy-yards, &c., does not constitute an office of any kind, and those thus employed are not within the contemplation of the Executive order.

Master workmen and others who hold appointments from the Government, or from any department, whether for a fixed time or at the pleasure of the appointing power, are embraced within the operation of the order.

By order of the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE MODOC INDIANS.

Action of the Cabinet—A Commission to Visit Oregon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Modoc Indian war was the subject of Cabinet consultation yesterday, and it has been determined to send out a commission of three persons to make a thorough investigation of the cause of the difficulties, and to ascertain the best methods for restoring peace and placing the Indians on permanent reservations. The instructions to the Commissioners are now being prepared by Secretary Delano, and when approved by the President the commission will be named. They will first consult with the military authorities in Oregon as to the situation.

KANSAS SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Election of Mr. Ingalls—Attempted Bribery Alleged Against Mr. Pomeroy—His Arrest and Release on Bail.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 29.—The Legislature met in joint session at noon, to vote for a United States Senator. Long before the hour of assembling the galleries and stairways of the hall were densely packed with people, and neither seats nor standing-room could be obtained within hearing or even sight of the proceedings inside the hall.

Mr. John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, was nominated, as agreed upon by a caucus of sixty members, as the fittest man to oppose Mr. Pomeroy.

Senator York then proceeded to detail three alleged interviews between himself and Mr. Pomeroy. He said these interviews were held in pursuance of a plan agreed upon by himself and other prominent opponents of Mr. Pomeroy. The first was on Friday night last, when several persons were present, and during which the matter of the Ross letter was discussed. The second one was private, at the solicitation of Mr. Pomeroy, on Monday night. At this Mr. Pomeroy offered him (Mr. York) $8,000 for his vote, $2,000 in cash and $6,000 on Tuesday, and the remainder on Thursday. Mr. York accepted the offer, and took $2,000. On Tuesday afternoon he met Mr. Pomeroy again, by agreement, and received from him the $5,000 promised. He then produced a roll of bank-bills from his pocket, and said: "Here is the $7,000 paid to me by Mr. Pomeroy, which I now desire to place in the hands of the President of this joint convention."

At the conclusion of Mr. York's speech, a motion was made for a recess until 5 P. M., to give Mr. Pomeroy an opportunity to defend himself, which was defeated by a large majority, and a motion to proceed immediately to ballot for Senator carried, amid great excitement.

Before the calling of the roll was finished it was clearly evident that Mr. Ingalls would carry the great body of the Legislature, both Pomeroy and anti-Pomeroy. The Senate stood: Ingalls, 26; Lowe, 4; Harvey, 2; York, 1. The vote of the House stood: Ingalls, 89; Lowe, 3; Chark, 2; Robinson, 1; Kingmay, 1; York, 1; blank, 1. Ingalls was declared elected, and the joint convention adjourned.

Immediately after adjournment a complaint was entered in court against Senator Pomeroy on the charge of bribery, and he was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear on Friday.

This evening Senator York was arrested on a charge of bribery, and appeared for examination, when the case was dismissed and he was released. Pomeroy's friends say he denies York's charges in toto, and that he is preparing a statement regarding the matter for publication to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—1 A. M.—Falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh to brisk and high south-easterly to south-westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, are prevailing from Kansas, Missouri, and the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes, with cloudy weather and snow over Minnesota. Northerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, continue over the South Atlantic States. Otherwise clear and continued cold weather.

PROBABILITIES.

From Kansas, Missouri, and Tennessee to the upper lakes and Lake Erie, rapidly falling barometer, decided rise of temperature, fresh to brisk south-westerly and south-easterly winds and increasing cloudiness, with probably snow from Iowa and Minnesota to Michigan, and possibly high winds; for the Gulf States generally, clear weather and light to fresh winds, shifting mostly to southerly; for the South Atlantic States continued cloudy weather and light rain; for the Middle States north-easterly to south-easterly winds and clear and very cold weather, but rising temperature, with cloudy weather and possibly light snow over the southern portion and the lower lake region; for New-England clear and continued cold weather.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hugh McCloskey, a prominent citizen of New-Orleans, La., is dead.

The arguments in the Wharton poisoning case will probably be concluded to-day.

Patrick Smith, of Philadelphia, has been convicted of the murder of Wm. Spelling.

The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada will meet for business March 5.

The *Staats Zeitung*, of St. Louis, a German Republican paper, was sold by the Sheriff yesterday for $12,500.

Gov. Dix has declined to interfere in the case of John Gaffney, sentenced to be hanged on the 4th prox., at Buffalo.

James Dowling, a minstrel manager in San Francisco, was shot and dangerously wounded yesterday by John Lewis.

The San Francisco Fire Insurance Company has reorganized, and reduced its capital to $300,000. Its losses by the Boston fire are $150,000.

The New-Haven Yale Alumni Association held its first meeting last evening. Three hundred resident graduates and guests sat down to dinner.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrest of Internationals—Treaty Between France and Great Britain—The Khivan Question.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A large force of police last night proceeded in detachments to the Montmartre and quietly surrounded certain suspected quarters. Search was then actively made, and resulted in the arrest of forty-two persons, alleged to be members of the International Society. During the operations all passing to and fro on the streets occupied by the police was stopped.

The final protocol of the treaty of commerce between France and Great Britain was signed this afternoon, by M. de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador.

The report of *Le Soir* (newspaper) that President Thiers intended to visit the Vienna Exhibition, is contradicted on authority.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is rumored, this morning that the differences between Great Britain and Russia on the Khivan question, instead of being in a fair way for mutually satisfactory adjustment, are increasing, and that the Governments of France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark, and Sweden have determined to support the British Government in the position it has assumed.

Report on the Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The report of the Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico was presented to the Lower House of the Cortes yesterday. The Government has promised to allow full discussion of the subject.

The Tichborne Claimant in Trouble.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Tichborne claimant entered into recognizance in the sum of $2,000 to appear before the Court of Queens Bench and answer a charge of contempt for certain utterances in a recent speech at Brighton.

The Steam-ship Britannia Ashore on Arran Island.

GLASGOW, Jan. 29.—The Anchor line steamship Britannia is ashore on the Island of Arran, Firth of Clyde, and will probably become a total wreck. The Britannia sailed from here on the 7th of November for the Mediterranean, whence she would return to Glasgow. She would probably have no passengers.

A later report says it is believed she can be got off if the weather remains good.

Accident to the Steam-ship Oceanic.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 29.—The steam-ship Oceanic, which sailed from this port on Friday last for New-York, has returned with her machinery damaged.

The Pope Threatens to Leave Rome.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A special telegram from Rome to the *Liberté* (newspaper) says the Pope told M. Corcelles, the present representative of France at the Vatican, that he would leave Rome, if the establishments of the heads of religious orders were suppressed by the Italian Government.

Disturbances Among the Artillerymen at Tarragona.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The disturbances among the artillerymen at Tarragona have been renewed. The Government threatens to treat the malcontents with rigor.

Petitions to the Congress for the abolition of slavery continue to come in from all parts of the kingdom.

A Fire at the Residence of Hon. John Jay.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—The residence of Hon. John Jay, the American Minister to Austria, took fire yesterday. The flames were confined to the roof, which was destroyed.

Sir Bartle Frere at Zanzibar.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from Aden announces the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere at Zanzibar on the 12th inst.

The Patchoy Obliged to Throw Her Cargo Overboard.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—The steam-ship Patchoy, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday from New-Orleans, with cotton, experienced very heavy gales during her voyage, and was obliged to throw overboard part of her cargo.

Quarantine Established by the Argentine Republic.

LISBON, Jan. 29.—Brazilian papers state that all vessels from Rio de Janeiro entering ports of the Argentine Republic are subjected to a rigorous quarantine.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Murder Legalized—The Amnesty Bill Adopted by the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 29.—The Amnesty bill passed the Senate on final reading to-day. Senators Ellis, of Catawba, Cowles, [illegible], and Humphrey, Democrats, voted against its passage. The bill enacts that any person who may have committed any crime against or violation of the laws of North Carolina, rape excepted, while a member or officer or pretended officer of the Constitutional Union Guard, White Brotherhood, Invisible Empire, Kuklux Klan, Jay Hawkers, or any other secret organization, political or otherwise, in obedience to the commands of any of these organizations, either as principal or accessory before or after the fact, shall have full and complete amnesty and pardon therefor, and that all criminal proceedings of whatever nature now pending, for which amnesty and pardon are provided in this act, shall be dismissed, and no criminal proceedings shall be had against such persons for any of said crimes.

The perpetrators of a great many cold-blooded murders, who have left the State, will escape the halter if this act becomes a law, and the murderers will return to the State to again wreak vengeance on inoffensive Republicans.

The Democrats have only ten majority in the House. It is possible the bill may be defeated there. The Republicans will resist its passage to the last extremity.

Prince Lunalilo Elected King of the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Prince William C. Lunalilo has been elected King of the Sandwich Islands. The election was held on New-Year's Day, after an indorsement of the Prince by a majority of the Legislative Assembly, which is composed chiefly of natives of the island.

The burial of the late King was to take place at night, Jan. 4.

The new King is thirty-eight years old. He was unanimously elected by the popular vote.

Advices from Honolulu received here state that the legitimacy of Prince Lunalilo's election by popular vote rests finally on the official election by the Legislative Assembly, which was to have taken place Jan. 8, and on his taking the prescribed oath of office there is no doubt the Assembly will accede to the popular decision.

The American shipmasters, at a meeting, [illegible] the result of the election, and afterwards visited Prince Lunalilo, in a body, when an exchange of congratulations followed. The Prince, in an address, said his policy would be to discriminate fairly between natives and foreigners.

The Prince's claims were first publicly indorsed by a mass-meeting at Honolulu, held Dec. 26, but have received no formal [illegible] from the Legislative Assembly; [illegible] the islands heard from only one vote was cast against the Prince. The members of the Ministry favor the Prince's claims.

TWEED'S TRIAL ENDED.

Summing Up by the Counsel on Both Sides—A Dissection of Garvey's Testimony.

The trial of William M. Tweed was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Davis. Notwithstanding the assessment of defendant's counsel made on the previous evening, no evidence was submitted on his behalf yesterday, and the summing up was commenced on the opening of the court. By agreement of counsel two addresses will be delivered for the prosecution and two for the defense, the time of each address to be limited to two hours and a half. Yesterday Mr. Fullerton spoke for the defendant, and Mr. Peckham for the prosecution, and the proceedings to-day will consist of speeches by Mr. Graham and Mr. Tremain.

When the Court opened yesterday, Mr. Field announced that he would not examine any further witnesses, and that the case would rest in the evidence already in.

Mr. Fullerton then rose to address the jury in the interest of the defendant. He said that his remarks would be rather suggestive than otherwise, and that his associate, Mr. Graham, who would follow him, would exhaust all the issues in the case. He supposed that after this long and tedious trial they had seen the head and front of Mr. Tweed's offending. They had seen everything possible that could be urged against him, aided by the Attorney-General and the able services of counsel in the case, supported by an excited and a tyrannical public Press, and spread on by an unreasonable public opinion. Nothing had been left unsaid or said that could prejudice the case of the defendant and produce a conviction; but he believed, from the general tone of fairness in the history of litigation in this city, they knew perfectly well how the Press had teemed with the most inflammatory articles on this subject, and the defendant's alleged offense had been presented on the highways and house-tops. And yet, notwithstanding all this, he was permitted to have an intelligent effort on the part of those who condemn the public Press to produce such a state of feeling as that they would fall short of their duty and an attempt was made to intimidate the jurors by the threat that addressing to prevent the acquittal of the defendant at their hands, which would be followed by the condemnation of the jurors at the ballot-box. He hoped to call their attention, and the attention of the Court, to what had been sent forth from the Press that morning—for his case was not to rest upon an article which, in his judgment, ought to subject him to contempt of court. He referred to the article to which he refers, I shall claim as a matter of justice the right to read from another article or two, and to comment upon them.

Judge Davis—I think it is my duty to call your attention to that subject.

Judge Davis—I think it is my duty to say a word on this subject. I must assume that this jury, under the instructions I have given, have not read any of these articles to which you allude on either side. I have myself seen articles of a character that ought never to have been published. I am not here, however, to say this case is to go to the jury upon newspaper articles at all, or to allow counsel on either side to make any allusion, or read or refer to them for any purpose. All is to be submitted to the jury upon the evidence taken in this case, and what this man or that man may have said out of court, or what appeared in the public prints. The case must be decided on the evidence, and counsel will refrain, therefore, from making any further allusion to these newspaper articles.

Mr. Fullerton—That is a presumption which we all cannot indulge in.

Judge Davis—If they have read the articles which the trial they must not allow their minds to be influenced by them.

Mr. Fullerton, again resuming, said the case arose under the law of 1870, imposing on certain parties the duty of auditing, and the indictment charges willful and corrupt violation of that duty. But, unless the jury were conscientiously convinced that it was not only a violation, but a willful violation, the defendant was entitled to a verdict at their hands. There was a charge in the Controller's office charged by law with power to audit the County bills, and he exercised that power after the passage of law of 1870, as was proved by his name, James Watson, &c. In many vouchers produced, certifying that he had audited the bills. To ascertain the meaning of the word audit, it would be necessary to look to contemporaneous legislation, and thus ascertain the nature of the duties imposed by the law of 1870. Counsel read the resolutions of the Board of Audit as proof of their understanding of the duties.

The Legislature passed a bill that all expenses incurred in the prosecutions by the Attorney-General and Charles O'Conor should be audited and paid by the Controller on the certificate of the Attorney-General and Mr. O'Conor, but it was the Controller and the Controller had nothing to do but pay when the certificate came before him. When Mayor Hall, the Controller, and the defendant were created a Board of Audit in 1870, they naturally looked to the law of 1857, which created the original Board of Audit, to construe the act of 1870. The power of examining and swearing witnesses was not given on the act of 1870, which simply directed them to audit. When the defendants entered upon their duties, suppose they went about and visited the armories, how could they tell whether the work was done or not for which payment was claimed? Some of the bills were for horse hire, for instance. They were not mechanics. They had no power to summon or sweat witnesses; they had no power to expend a dollar in investigating; they were simply directed to audit. When they sat down in the Controller's office to construe the act of 1870 they had in the office James Watson, a man of large experience in public affairs, and then discharging the duties of County Auditor, a man enjoying the confidence of the Controller, a man supposed to be the best on the island for judging of the amount of work done for the City. What did they do? What could they do? They naturally turned to Watson, and by resolution directed him to collect and lay before them, for inspection and audit, the claims before the Supervisors. But they did not bind themselves not to audit after Watson had collected the bills; on the contrary, they reserved the power to do it. The presumption exists always that a public officer does his duty. Garvey has proved that Watson was looking up the bills to lay them before the Board. The bills themselves, on the face of them, bear evidence, by alteration of figures, that somebody had been auditing to the best of his ability. No evidence whatever was produced that the Board did not perform their duty, even in the sense explained by the prosecution. Garvey and Keyser never were before them, but there was no necessity for that. If they called Garvey before them they would be in as much the dark as Garvey would be if they were called before the Attorney-General and counsel for the prosecution could draw up affidavits. They would naturally, prefer trusting the judgment of Watson. There was no suitable evidence that they did not meet a thousand times when Garvey, Keyser, and Ingersoll were not there. Garvey, Keyser, and Ingersoll, among them, did bonds should be given entire confidence in James Watson. They were not then aware of his enmity and guile, and it was the easiest thing in the world for him to deceive them, and he did deceive them. They could turn to no more reliable man than Watson in ascertaining what they could not ascertain, among them, on the bills, that they might audit them. McDavidson presented a bill for $16,000, and it was audited for a larger sum. But Tweed was not there. He never set his feet in the Controller's office. The same applies to Keyser's bills. The Garvey bills were fraudulent, but Tweed had nothing to do with the frauds. He wasn't present when Watson and Garvey arranged the frauds. He never incited them. Even Garvey, with all his anxiety to destroy Magrath, would not dare to say that the defendant ever uttered a word in approval of the frauds. The excuse put forward for Garvey on the opening by the prosecution, was that he was in their power and in order to get his money from the County was obliged to accede to the wishes of these named men. But Garvey, when on the stand, had the opportunity of explaining away and all the questions asked would draw out the explanation if any could be given. But he gave none. Garvey found himself under the necessity of charging for work to be done. He did not make out the vouchers when done. He tells you, in an interview with Woodward, he "told him, what was coming,"—namely, the bills for work to be done, and of which Woodward knew nothing until then. No doubt it was then the arrangements were made by which the City Treasury was robbed. Counsel read Garvey's testimony as to the arrangement with Woodward, and asked what was there in all that to prove that Garvey had the hands in the hon's mouth? He knew that the public regarded him as a criminal and a felon, and if he had any defense to set up he was bound to prove that, if not the promoter of the frauds, he was at least a willing prosecutor, he would have given it. But all he says is the way of explanation is that he often remonstrated, but he never mentions how, when, or where, or to whom. If the jury read over Garvey's evidence carefully, the conclusion was as clear as day that, when Garvey sat down at home to make up the seven spurious bills, every dollar he was obliged to fall back on lying statements, the last refuge of an abandoned man. He never complained to one of the auditors that the bills were not audited, but he was daily closeted with Watson manipulating bills. If he wanted money that was due to him why should he subject himself to punishment by the gravest crimes instead of going to the officers clothed by law with power to pay him. It was a miserable pretense that he was in a vice, a pretense thought of in a foreign country to which he fled. Not a single man in the island could give a particle of testimony to connect Tweed with the frauds of Garvey and Watson. Without that connection being established his conviction could be had, and Garvey was put upon the stand to do it. He does not state that there was any corrupt bargain when the work was contracted for and done. He says that after it was done he went to Tweed to ask him how he was to be paid, and Tweed told him to put on fifteen per cent. for him. This was in 1869. It was regarded as a grave offense that Mr. Tweed took this fifteen per cent. He was then a private citizen, not an auditor. The whole story had an improbable look. But counsel could not tell how far Mr. Tweed was made instrumental by Garvey in getting his bills audited and paid. Garvey is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and if he added fifteen per cent. to what was done, he would be able to show how and where it was added. He was asked to point it out. But the jury would recollect his confusion, how he was asked to show on any item how it was added. He was asked, "Was it added on this item, on the prices of material, on the footing up," and his answer was, "I can't say." All he could tell was, that fifteen per cent. was added, and that it went into Mr Tweed's pocket. To connect Tweed with some fraud of 1869, Garvey tells that he did some work for him at Greenwich; that he gave a receipt for it to Tweed; that he wasn't paid, and that he paid himself by one of these fraudulent bills on the County. But the clerk tells the friends just as the moment they need him, and that was the case of poor Garvey. He told them he made out a bill for $60,000; that he wanted to reduce it; that he didn't think $60,000 would look business-like, and accordingly he made it $60,450, and that he gave the defendant a receipted bill for it. It is a curious thing that a man should indorse on the back of the bill before leaving his house that morning, "Copy of bill presented Nov. 7." All the evidence were that what he called a copy of the bill was made after his return to Europe, and that he was qualifying himself to be a witness for the defense. The bill was made out and included in the action which he brought against Mr. Tweed to recover what was due him. Certainly, if Mr. Tweed had not paid him, he would include the $60,000 in the action. If these men were co-conspirators, as represented, why was he ever refused payment? Tweed's presence, and the way he was kept out in the corridors like a menial! Wicked as Garvey was, he had not the courage to look the defendant in the face and say, "I saw you sign the certificate for my fraudulent bills;" and the next thing to do was to convey it by innuendo. When these deposits were in the bank, Tweed was not present. There was no knowledge to connect him with its source or from whom it came. Counsel ridiculed the statement that Tweed told Garvey he should "come down" to buy up the investigating committee, and said this was how the thing was done: Garvey, the arch-scoundrel, was in the office with Watson. A voucher was taken to the County Judge's office after the certificate of audit was detached, and could be used a second time by affixing it to another of Garvey's concerns. More than that, the jury would recollect that Copeland, the man who exposed the frauds, testified that not only were the certificates sometimes wanting, but the first page of the bills on which Tweed's name was written, was sometimes missed. What was easier than to fix that page to another bill, and get the Controller's order, and the compromised get their money? Thus, in this way it was carried on, as counsel believed, while Mr. Tweed was as innocent as a child. Why should Watson and Garvey go to the trouble of taking vouchers secondor, and retaining the certificates, if all they had to do was to go over to the defendant, if he (as "we both think," and say, "Come, old man, sign "for another business."

Counsel pointed out how Garvey's bills were all for sums of about $49,000, and suggested how easy it would be to alter a one to a four, and in this way, also, the two conspirators could defraud, and Mr. Tweed know nothing about it. Counsel then proceeded to impeach Garvey's testimony, maintaining that he was a convicted cheat, and that his statement regarding his arrangement with counsel, and that in all actions he showed evidence of a guilty conscience. Hence it was, alone and unaccompanied, he fled to a foreign land. During his absence, his wife and mother-in-law visited Mr. O'Conor, the representative of the frauds in these suits. The result of these interviews he was duly apprised of. He was promised immunity for his crimes if he gave evidence as against his alleged accomplices; and, in the dead of night, he returned to this City. He attached no blame to Mr. O'Conor or the Attorney-General, but he claimed that Garvey's return was the result of his desire to procure his own personal safety at all hazards. Though weary and tired from travel, the following day he visited Mr. O'Conor at a distance of nine miles, and Mr. O'Conor's admonitions were ringing in his ears when he took the stand. To tell the truth was to enable him to lose his liberty on the foul breath of that witness. No citizen should be imprisoned for an hour upon the foul warrants of the man whose evidence is to keep him out of State Prison. He says, "Mr. O'Conor told me if I told the truth and kept my word he be dealt with as he should come to me." Of course Mr. O'Conor and his associates would not wish anything but the truth. No matter what were their prejudices, they would not be willing to see any man convicted on false testimony. Here was the secret of his Shandrodom. With the view to satisfy a prejudiced public opinion, he went on the stand and did his best to satisfy all expectations from him. In the fear that these expectations would not be realized, he testified as he did here. He knew that the desire to convict Tweed arose above all other considerations. He did not refer to the conspiracy employed in the case, but outside there was a mighty influence hounding the defendant to death. Having proved that he made such an arrangement with Mr. O'Conor, for the purpose of escaping punishment, he proceeded to show that Garvey denied the existence of the arrangement, and was guilty of a most awful and damnable perjury. This was a strong expression, but the circumstances justified its use. They all knew that civil suits were commenced against Garvey for the recovery of this stolen money, yet no attempt is made to arrest him, and he enjoys the fullest liberty. A letter to the Sheriff, the Attorney-General positively forbids his arrest, and yet Garvey denies that he is not arrested because of this arrangement. He had impressions, he said, concerning many things, and what if he did not tell the truth he would be in a pretty had fix, but he again positively denies that he is free to go as he pleases by reason of this arrangement. He admits his culpability in connection with these frauds from the City Treasury, and, finally, on Mr. Graham's cross-examination, he was compelled to declare that if he did not tell the truth he was gone—he was a lost man. When he appeared here he was in no fear of punishment. He earnestly advocated the case of the people, rejoiced and smiled at anything against the defendant, looked sad at anything the reverse, and altogether his evidence and appearance afforded convincing proof of the strongest partisanship. He was not to be believed if Tweed was convicted, the half a million dollars in his pockets would not be wrested from him, he understood that by the arrangement he would be permitted to retain that money, and with those facts staring him in the face he went upon the stand. His sole and only purpose was the conviction of Tweed, and, public informer, public informer, meanest of reptiles, he stood before the community. Counsel read the character of an informer given by the great Irish orator, Curran, the most scathing ever uttered, and the estimation in which Curran held an informer he held the character of Andrew McDonald Jeffers Garvey. He cited numerous elementary authorities to show that while the evidence of accomplices is receivable in a court of justice, it is always regarded with doubt and scarcely heeded where there is no corroboration. Here there was no corroboration here, and if the defendant was convicted he would be convicted solely upon the testimony of a public informer and nothing else. For apart from Garvey's statements, he claimed there was nothing to implicate Mr. Tweed in anything, and if he was convicted it was on such evidence as they had fallen upon bad and evil days. Sooner than the possibility of such a thing he would wish there was an end of civilization, and would prefer the wild law of the plains, where the knife of the savage was the only law. Counsel then concluded.

Mr. Peckham rose to reply on the part of the prosecution. He regretted the statement made in the opening remarks that he would have been indeed pleased if the charges against the defendant were disproved, and it was a humiliation to him, as he believed to them all, that there was not a word of explanation or defense other than the suggestion of the eloquence of counsel. He called attention to the fact that of the $6,000,000 audited by the defendant, $5,000,000 had passed into the hands of the associates of the defendants, and one million into his own bank account. He did not wonder that in the absence of all proof they resorted to the eloquence of an orator impassioned by the political wrongs of Ireland against testimony drawn from the felon's cell, rather than to the grave words of judicial determination. That was not the point here. The defendants were charged with two things, or one of them, either neglecting to audit, or deliberately wrongful auditing. On the first he was not going to detain them by any long discussion of how they should audit, or what evidence they had. They were bound in some way to audit. They had no figure to delegate their duty. Watson's audit was not their audit. The Court in the civil suits had decided that the resolution of May 5 was a refusal to audit. He should not urge this on them as authority, but should leave it to their own sense. Let them examine it. If it was anything it was a reference to Mr. Auditor Watson to collect the bills from the Board of Supervisors, and its committees audit them and prepare them for the board's signature and action. The evidence showed that their only action was the signature. Mr. Lynes, and every witness on every side, testified that they left the Board of Supervisors, that Mr. Hall and County Clerk might make an excuse that they were deceived by Mr. Watson, Mr. Tweed could not. It is his certificate of audit on which he depends.

Mr. Peckham then proceeded to show that certifies to bills not before the Board of Supervisors prior to the 26th of April, 1870. Bills made up after that date, bills, therefore, not within either the law or the resolution, and which he, when signing, must have known were not before the Board of Supervisors. If any one of them was before it, why have not the defense shown it? It was not for the prosecution to search the minutes of that Board to show that the bills were before them. Again, they said there must have been a meeting of the Board of Audit. But the prosecution found no room for every possible proof outside of the Board that there was but one meeting. The presumption of the law that officers did their duty was more than overcome by their proof, so as to throw the easy burden of proof on the defense of showing if they did meet that they did so in fact directly within the knowledge of the defendants. There was no need on this branch of the case to show corrupt action, not even that they knew they were doing wrong. If they acted under mistake of law, it was no defense. They were bound to know the law. The danger of a mistake was one of the dangers of public office-holding. But there was another branch of this case charging something more than mere willful neglect. And that was proved outside entirely of Garvey's testimony. It would be noticed, first, that the resolution required the signature of the President of the Board of Supervisors, or a committee and its clerk be on it. The testimony was that in most cases Mr. Tweed's signature was the authorization. In the ten vouchers they had, Mr. Tweed vouched for nine bills, by vouchers being countersigned on three by Mr. Woodward. His signature was therefore the initiatory step in these vouchers. Mr. Watson's duties as County Auditor had been not to examine the bills which had been examined and passed on by the supervisors, and that examination properly certified by Mr. Tweed as President, to certify to Mr. Connolly as Controller, that the papers were in proper form. In other words, he could not act till put in motion by Mr. Tweed. What nonsense then to talk of Mr. Tweed's relying on Auditor Watson! Either Mr. Tweed wrote his name across there for the purpose of being false, or not knowing anything about them. All were false. If he wrote his name across without knowing anything about them, then when he came to sign the certificate of audit he was found representing to his co-auditors that he knew a thing to be true when he knew it to be untrue. They found just about one-fifth of each of these bills on the day they were realized passing into his hands. The first act of the fraud was his authentication; the last act his receipt of his share of the proceeds. They did not rely on Mr. Garvey for proof that Tweed received his part of the plunder. That money ought to be paid was sometimes on the first, sometimes on the last page. But there were 138 bills before the jury, and Mr. Copeland told them that the number of mutilated bills was not to exceed twelve, and not less than six. But Mr. Copeland left early in 1871, and Mr. Storrs, who examined them later, says they were all there, and Mr. Lynes says all could be made perfect. If only the tail-end of the bill was left, Mr. Storrs would have noticed the absence of the certificate; the Mayor, who was interested in how he was living, would have known it. In whose interest was it that these were absent? Who was benefited by their absence? Remember that while counsel for defense had carelessly spoken of Mr. Keyser as getting his share, while Mr. Keyser showed that his signature was forged, and the bank teller says the same thing, and the warrants are found in Woodward's deposit. Whose interest was it that Woodward's bills should disappear. Again, just as they are on the point of getting these deposit tickets in the shape of legal evidence they disappear. It was not, perhaps, impossible to seduce an underling in the bank. Was it the interest of the prosecution? They should disappear! The vouchers disappear when they are prepared to get them in the shape of legal evidence. Later, the deposit tickets disappear under the same circumstances. Was it not the interest of the same man who kept back the $60,000 check? John Garvey testified that he gave the $100,000 to Mr. Tweed in Senator Bradley's presence. Could not Senator Bradly be obtained to contradict him if he lied? Andrew Garvey says he was threatened by Walter Roche. Surely it was not so difficult to get Mr. Roche, if he could contradict this. He was not here to defend Mr. Garvey. Mr. Garvey did not defend himself. But when the State devolved upon a man office after office, they had a right to demand care and honesty for them. Garvey aside, it was for them to say whether a man satisfied the demands of the American people for care and honesty in office, who first sets the ball in motion for an acknowledged and conceded fraud and then shares in its profits.

The Court then adjourned to this morning.

Collapse of the Atlantic Mail Steam-Ship Company.

The officers of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company maintained a show of indecision until yesterday afternoon, when it was officially announced that they had decided to discontinue business and allow the vessels to be put up at auction. The announcement was exactly what had been expected by the creditors, and excited no surprise or comment although up to yesterday all inquirers at the company's office had been assured of a fair prospect of resumption. The assets of the company consist of their three steamers, the Crescent City, Morro Castle, and Columbia, with an estimated market value of $300,000, and mortgaged to W. Easterbrook and Frederick Taylor for $250,000. Should the vessels realize the amount stated, sufficient would be left to pay salaries and minor expenses, and give the creditors about sixty-five per cent. The crews of the Columbia and Morro Castle, whose claims aggregate nearly $8,000, were yesterday told that they must wait until the vessels are sold at auction, which will be within two weeks, as no defence will be attempted in the suits pending against the company, eighty-five in number, and involving $60,000, chiefly for ships' supplies.

Meanwhile the port of Nassau has been without regular communication with New-York for three weeks, and travelers, as well as the Post-office authorities, have been greatly inconvenienced in consequence. The mails for Havana and Nassau will be taken out to-day by the Wilmington, of Alexandre & Son's line, and it is likely that the vessels of the latter will hereafter make Nassau one of their regular ports of call.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Brooks' Account of His Government Directorship—Mr. Colfax Appears by Counsel—Senator Patterson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Judge Poland's special committee, to inquire into the distribution of Credit Mobilier stock among members of Congress, resumed its session this morning.

ANOTHER STATEMENT FROM MR. BROOKS.

Mr. James Brooks appeared before the committee. Mr. Brooks desires to make record of the fact that in the printed exhibit of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, January term, 1868, No. 19 equity, in the suit of McComb against the Credit Mobilier of America, was filed and sworn a list of the Credit Mobilier stockholders, dated Dec. 13, 1867, and in that list is "Charles H. Nellson, 100 shares, 50 shares;" and that therefore nearly three months before Mr. Brooks became a member of Congress, or Government Director, it was a matter of notoriety in the highest court of Pennsylvania that Mr. Nellson owned 150 shares in his own name and right.

Mr. Brooks also desires to make a matter of record the names of all the Government directors when he was one of them; such names as Hon. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts; Hon. James S. Rollins, of Missouri; Hon. Jesse L. Wilson, of Indiana, and Hon. Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, and the facts on the record in the Union Pacific Railroad books that these directors generally, if not always, were in accord with him (Mr. Brooks) as to the duties they owed to the Government and to the road; and that during that time, Hon. John A. Dix, Governor of New-York, was President of the road, and Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New-York, one of the trustees of the bonds of said company.

Mr. Brooks also calls attention to his resolution of the October meeting, 1872, of the Union Pacific Railroad Directors, in which he demands the revocation of the Wyoming Coal Company contract, and that his resolution prevailed with but one dissenting voice.

In answer to questions of Judge Merrick, Mr. Brooks stated that in 1867 he was appointed Government Director and held his commission one year. He never heard of the paper of the Credit Mobilier Directors authorizing the issue of fifty shares additional; never saw it until yesterday. Witness claimed the fifty shares additional as a fight for Mr. Nellson by virtue of the previous contract (Mr. Brooks) had with Dr. Durant. Witness supposed his name was used in the paper authorizing the issue on account of the previous arrangement with Durant before the shares were transferred to Nellson. As to the $6,000 loaned Mr. Nellson by Mr. Dillon, witness had no knowledge as to who paid it; was sure he did not, but supposes Mr. Nellson did. The check-book already exhibited showed no such check was given.

Sidney Dillon was recalled and testified that he kept no memorandum of his transactions. He remembered loaning the $6,000 to Mr. Nellson, who gave him collateral, consisting of Union Pacific stock and bonds. Supposed the money was repaid by Mr. Nellson. Has not the stock or bonds in his possession now.

COUNSEL FOR MR. COLFAX APPEARS.

Ex-Representative Robert S. Hale, of New-York, appeared before the committee and stated that he was present as the friend and counsel of Vice-President Colfax, and first he desired to say on behalf of Mr. Colfax that he was now engaged as making a borough examination of all the papers and letters, and upon concluding such examination, he would appear before the committee to testify in his own behalf, and he would also ask that some witnesses be examined. Mr. Colfax had requested the speaker to say, that as to the $1,200 check deposited to his credit, and paid by the book of the First National Bank, he would show that that was derived from another source. Mr. Hale said he desired to put a question to Mr. Swaan, and he would then ask the indulgence of the committee until Mr. Colfax should complete the examination of his papers.

Mr. B. C. Swaan then recalled, and examined by Mr. Hale as follows:

Q.—State whether your books show any debits to Mr. Colfax's account on the 23d of June? A.—They do.

Q.—What are they? A.—I can't detail them all; among others is a check for $1,000 paid on that day.

Q.—Have you that check? A.—I have. The witness here produced it, and it was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1868.

First National Bank pay to self or bearer one thousand dollars. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Q.—How was it paid? A.—I think by draft on New-York.

Witness then produced the draft on the Central National Bank of New-York, payable to the order of Schuyler Colfax, and indorsed payable to A. H. Conner, of Indianapolis. Witness believed the draft was subsequently paid in New-York.

Mr. Ames—The day he deposited $1,200 he drew out $1,000 and remitted it to New-York? A.—Yes.

Mr. Ames—Of course. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hale—I shall desire to call Mr. Colfax and other witnesses as soon as he makes a reasonable examination of his papers.

Judge Poland—Very well, Sir, you shall have the opportunity.

Judge Poland then asked Mr. Ames if the books and papers be expected had arrived.

MR. PATTERSON'S CASE.

Mr. Ames replied they had not. The mails were behind, but he expected them.

Judge Poland then read the following check:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1868.

Sergeant-at-Arms United States House of Representatives, pay to J. W. Patterson, or bearer, eighteen hundred dollars, and charge to my account. $1,800. OAKES AMES.

Indorsed: J. W. Patterson.

Q.—For what was this $1,800 paid? A.—Dividends on thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock.

Q.—Did you take a receipt from him? A.—I did: you have it already, I believe.

Q.—Have you any other receipt for Mr. Patterson? A.—I have. Witness produced the following:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1868.

Received of Oakes Ames three hundred and twenty-nine dollars for three bonds of U. P. R. R. Co. sold for me, being dividends of eighty per cent. in bonds or stock of Credit Mobilier of America held by him as trustee on my account. J. W. PATTERSON.

To this was appended the following; 2,400 bonds at 97, $2,328; interest paid, $105; paid cash, $2,223.

Witness testified that the figures were made at the time the receipt was given, but he did not remember whether they were made by Mr. Patterson or himself; the receipt itself was written by Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Ames then stated that Mr. Patterson would like to appear before the committee to make some further explanation, and he would be glad if he would do so.

MORE OF AMES' CHECKS.

Mr. Ames was then examined at some length in regard to some checks given by him on the Sergeant-at-Arms. One for $800, marked "S. C.," and dated June 22, 1868, was to pay Mr. Scofield; the memorandum of witness showed it was given to him (Scofield) to pay the sixty per cent. dividend on ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock.

Judge Poland read another check for $329, dated June 22, and payable to Oakes Ames or bearer. Witness testified that he could not remember to whom that was given. He may have drawn the money himself and handed it to whoever was entitled to it. It may have been Garfield. The check was for dividends on the Credit Mobilier. They all received their dividends.

Q.—Was there any other gentleman who received $329 except those who have been named by you? A.—I don't think of any, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether the payment of $329 to Mr. Garfield was made by check, or whether you paid him in money? A.—I don't know. If I did pay him in money, I drew it from the Sergeant-at-Arms on a check.

Judge Poland—On June 23 there was a check for $273.79 given by you on the Sergeant-at-Arms. There is no name on it. Can you say to whom that was given? A.—No, Sir; I don't know as I can. It may have been to pay a bill or something else.

Q.—There is another to pay a draft of $1,200; to whom was that given? A.—I don't know. I suppose it was a draft I got on New-York or Boston.

Q.—Did Mr. Dawes receive any money from you by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms? A.—I think he did.

Q.—Can you find anything on the books given to Mr. Dawes? A.—On my memorandum I have Mr. Dawes $600, less $200.

Q.—You think you paid him $400. Was it by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms? A.—I can't tell; the book will show. I think I paid it by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Q.—Can you find anything on the books given to Mr. Dawes? A.—On my memorandum I have Mr. Dawes $600, less $200.

Q.—You think you paid him $400. Was it by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms? A.—I can't tell; the book will show. I think I paid it by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Q.—And you find nothing on the books given to Mr. Dawes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any dividend paid on Union Pacific stock? A.—No, Sir.

Witness resumed: Scofield, Dawes, and Logan were each after the dividend of sixty per cent. Mr. Kelley was entitled to dividends, and witness expected to settle with him; had settled with Patterson.

Q.—And Mr. Colfax—do you consider he is entitled to the dividend? A.—I do.

Q.—And you hold them in trust for him? A.—I do. As to Mr. Allison, he sent his stock back and said he would have nothing more to do with it. Witness supposed he had really given it up. Allison and others that there was an excited political contest in the State, and he preferred not to have the stock. Witness supposed the return of the stock to him by Mr. Allison was a real transaction and not a bonâfide one; had had no agreement with him about the matter, though he received the bond and cash dividend, but the stock and stock certificates witness still held.

Q.—Do you think Mr. Allison ever returned to you any part of the money you paid over to him? A.—He returned me the stock.

Witness had no recollection of Mr. Allison returning him the 20 dividend; had no recollection that he requested that amount in a check on New-York in full settlement of other matters; had had no correspondence with any of the gentlemen except Mr. Patterson since the investigation had been in progress; had conversations with several of them, most all of them.

Q.—Well, Sir, what the committee want to learn is, whether, in conversation with any of these gentlemen, they have stated the matter to you differently from what they stated before the committee? A.—Well, I don't know.

Q.—State if Mr. Garfield claims, in a conversation with you, that he regarded the transaction between you and him as a loan? A.—Oh, I can't remember. I have had two or three conversations with Mr. Garfield. He wants to put the transaction on the basis of a loan. He says when he came back from Europe he was short of funds, and called on me for a loan. I can't remember about these things, there has been so much said about a loan and all that. I told him he never called on me to borrow money, and I knew nothing about him being short; he never asked me to lend him any money.

Q.—Well, go on, Mr. Ames, and give us his statement.

Mr. Ames—Oh, I can't remember all these conversations about going to Europe, &c. The conversations I had with him would be injurious to him, and I am a bad man to repeat conversations; it will injure his reputation.

Q.—Did he make any request of you to omit any statement in regard to it? A.—I am not positive about that; my impression is that he wanted me to say as little as I could, that he made a new era of his start as he would.

Q.—Have you a memorandum relating to the transaction between you and Mr. Garfield? A.—Yes, Sir. Mr. Ames then produced a piece of paper, upon which were the following figures: 1,000, 1,000, 400; total 2,400; and testified that the figures were made by Mr. Garfield. The first 1,000 referred to Union Pacific bonds; the second, to Credit Mobilier stock, and the 400 to something else he could not remember now.

Q.—Was that what he received or what he was entitled to? A.—What he is entitled to, though I think he is in error about the 400.

Q.—Did he put this down as his recollection of the transaction between you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Merrick—I understand in substance he wished you to state as little as possible about it.

Mr. Ames—Yes, that is my desire, too.

Mr. Merrick—Well, Mr. Ames, allow me to state that we want you to state all you know.

Mr. Ames—I have stated to the best of my memory all I know. The figures were made on a piece of paper on the table in my room at the time of this conversation. I did not pay any attention to it for three or four days afterward. When I found there was a conflict in our testimony I preserved them. Witness did not remember when Mr. Garfield went to Europe.

Q.—Did you understand by the conversation you had with Mr. Garfield that that gentleman considered the statement to be right and true?

A.—Well, I can't say. He would not have been very apt to recall to his mind the amount due him unless he agreed with my statement.

Q.—And the statement you made to him in substance is the one you made to us? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Ames further testified that he had a conversation with Judge Kelley about the transaction. Mr. Kelley said he called it a loan, and had so stated, and said to witness he wanted to pay that loan. Witness replied he did not so consider it. Mr. Kelley said he would give me a check on his bank, and wanted to know when he should date it. I told him it would make no difference. (This was before the Committee of Investigation commenced), and I tore it in half and handed it back to him.

Q.—What did he say when you tore it in two and handed it back. A.—Both of us appeared to be satisfied with the transaction. [Laughter.]

Q.—Was it done in a moment of pique? A.—No, Sir, it was done very good naturally. I did not consider that he owed me anything, but I owed him and told him so; he did not deny it.

Q.—He wanted to call it something else? A.—That is the way I understood him; he wanted to be clear of his connection with it.

Mr. Ames said it was important that he should leave here for his home to-night. The final payment on his extension of time came due Feb. 4, and he had to raise $600,000 by that time. The Committee could get along without him now, as the question of bribery had been settled, and all the committee wanted to know now was whether he or some one else lied.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10.

The Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Wilson Committee met at 11½ o'clock, when Joseph B. Stewart was recalled. The Chairman reminded him of his former testimony; that he stated that Durant and Hallet had paid him a very large amount of bonds, said to exceed $250,000, and that from $100,000 to $150,000 of this amount was in Union Pacific bonds, and that this was in the latter part of June, 1864. The witness was then asked to state the names of those to whom he paid them or any part thereof. Witness said the question assumed what was erroneous. It covered two quantities of $250,000, and assumed that he received as pay this amount. He did not state that it was paid to him.

The Chairman—In your former testimony, you said that Durant and Hallet together paid you a large amount, to exceed $250,000 in bonds? A.—Instead of paid, you should say I received. I stated in my former testimony I received money and bonds exceeding $250,000 from Durant and Hallet; thus I received the money and bonds as counsel to adjust matters for my client, acting sometimes in a fiduciary capacity, and sometimes as negotiator and umpire; that I appropriated the money and bonds so received in discharge of such duty as counsel, and that it had no reference, and had not by me been applied to any one connected with the Government as a legislative agent or executive officer, or any one connected with the city, and that the matters performed by me as counsel I do not mean to state to this committee.

The Chairman—I ask you to state to whom you paid the bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any proceeds thereof? A.—I will not speak to that matter.

Q.—You refuse then to state to whom you paid or delivered the bonds of which you have spoken or any part thereof? A.—I repeat, and now state I will make no statement about the business of my clients.

Q.—Do you refuse to state to the committee to whom you delivered the bonds, or state what you did with them? A.—To do so would place me in a position in which I do not desire to be placed.

Q.—I will give you another opportunity to answer. Do you refuse to answer? A.—I have answered all I mean to answer.

After further colloquy, Mr. Hoar moved that Mr. Stewart be informed by the Chairman that, in the opinion of the committee, a refusal to disclose the names of the persons to whom he delivered the bonds or money is not protected by any legal privilege, and is a contempt.

The Chairman—I stated to you, Mr. Stewart, the committee having had this matter under consideration, it is their opinion that this is not such an answer as you have a right to withhold.

Answer—I presume I have the same rights here in my examination as I had on the discharge of my duty as counsel, negotiator, and umpire. For me to answer the question would be to create dissatisfaction among parties, and destroy confidence now existing between them. You have no right to inquire into subjects pertaining to private affairs.

The witness having been asked as to what kind of bonds he received, said, to the best of his judgment, they were of the same description and part of the bonds the witness had received.

Q.—Are you apprehensive that in answering the question heretofore asked the effect would be to create strife between your clients? A.—I am satisfied such would be the effect.

Q.—Did you deliver the bonds to any newspaper correspondents? A.—That is repeating your question, but for the credit of these gentlemen, I say I did not.

Q.—Did you deliver them to newspaper proprietors? A.—I decline to answer, for two of them are my clients.

Q.—Where do they live? A.—That is immaterial to the purpose of this examination.

Q.—Do they live in Washington? A.—I decline to answer.

In reply to remarks made by Mr. Shellabarger the witness said he felt it to be his duty to his clients to decline to answer the questions.

Q.—Then you adhere to your position? A.—I cannot use language plainer than I have already used.

James F. Wilson here said he had telegraphed to J. M. S. Williams to the effect that Mr. Spence yesterday had testified that Williams told Spence to give Wilson a check for $19,000 March 9, 1871, and asked Williams, "Did you do it as that time or any other?" To which Williams replied: "I never gave him direct orders to give you any portion of the $196,000. Do not believe you had anything to do with it. My recollection is that Dodge, chairman of the committee, had the whole direction of it."

The committee then requested the gentlemen to retire, as they wished to hold a private consultation, evidently with reference to the refusal of Mr. Stewart to answer the questions propounded.

After the adjournment of the House the committee resumed its session.

TESTIMONY OF PRESIDENT CLARK.

Horace F. Clark, the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, testified he had held the office since March 4, 1873. Was never connected with the Credit Mobilier. Made a report to the Secretary of the Interior in September last. It was prepared at the office of the company in Boston. From what appeared on its books, and believing it to be substantially correct, he made the formal oath to that effect. He was then examined with regard to the items which make up the total indebtedness of the company. The floating debt was about $2,000,000 in notes, held wholly by the present directors for different amounts. He had heard of a single note given by the company to the Credit Mobilier for $2,000,000; but as the condition on which it was given was been discharged, he felt satisfied to omit it from bills payable, it being no part of the indebtedness of the company.

The witness was asked by the Chairman what would be the effect on the railroad company if the support of the persons who have been lending its money should be withdrawn from it, and Government exact the payment of interest as contemplated by the bill which passed the House a day or so ago. The witness replied that the company, in such a case, would not be immediately able to meet its obligations.

He was asked a number of questions, involving confidential opinions as to the future prospects of the road. He believed that with the constant increase of population in Utah, Montana, Colorado, and other sections, there would necessarily be a large increase in the traffic of the road.

M

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union...	[illegible]	100 Ohio & Miss.......	49
100 Pacific Mail.....	[illegible]	do...........	48⅞
200 Atlantic Mail....	[illegible]	do........c.	48⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.....	[illegible]	do........b10.	49¾
[illegible]		100 C., C. & I. C.......	40½
[illegible]		200 Atlantic & Pac. Pf...	38⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..116½ | $4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..116½

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible] Tenn. 6s, old....	81½	100 Erie Railroad Pf...	80
[illegible] N. Car. 6s, old...	33½	100 L.S.&M.So.b.c. b3.	95⅜
2,000 Missouri 6s.......	[illegible]	100 do.............c.	95⅛
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.s3.	93	100 do............	95⅜
2,000 N. Y. 6s, '87....	97½	100 do..........s3.	95¼
4,000 Erie 1st..........	[illegible]	1800 do............	95⅜
2,000 Long Dock Ba.c.	92½	40 C. & N. W...b.c.	83⅞
[illegible]		600 C. & N. W. P. b.c.	91½
[illegible]		100 N. Jer. Cen....b.c.	105
[illegible]		100 T., W. & W. b.c. s3.	73⅜
[illegible]		100 H. & St. Jo. Pf....	70½
[illegible]		100 H. & St. Jo.....b.c.	49¼
[illegible]		100 D., L. & W........	99¾
[illegible]		100 O. & M. Pf....b5.	75
[illegible]		100 At. & Pac. Pref....	38¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

[illegible] New Cen. Coal.....		100 Ohio & Miss........	49
[illegible] Western Union....		[illegible]	
[illegible] Mariposa L. & M..		[illegible]	
[illegible] Pacific Mail.....		100 Han. & St. Jo. b.c.	49
[illegible] Atlantic Mail....		200 Atlantic & Pac. P.	37⅞
[illegible] Rock Island.....		100 Pac. R. of Mo......	53

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible] Tenn. 6s, old....	81½	200 Erie Railroad......	66⅛
[illegible] U. P. R. R. 1st M.	85⅞	[illegible]	
[illegible]		25 Mich. Cen. R. R.....	[illegible]
[illegible]		300 La. S. & Mich. So. Railroad..b. c. c.	95⅜
[illegible]		100 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	91¼
[illegible]		200 T., W. & W. R. R. b.c.	73⅜
[illegible]		200 Del. Lack. & W. R.	100¾
[illegible]		100 B., H. & E. R. R. b.c.	9
[illegible] NewCen.C'lCo.b.c.	44⅛	700 O. & M. R. R. b.c.	48⅞
[illegible] Wells-Fargo Ex...		50 Ohio & M. R. R. Pf.	75
[illegible] United States Ex.	79	100 St. L. & I. M. R. b.c.	70
[illegible] Pacific M. S. S. Co.	72¾	100 H. & St. Jo. R. R. Pf.	70
[illegible]		52 Mor. & Essex R. R.	91⅛
[illegible]		100 C., C. & Ind. C. R. R. b.c. b3.	40⅛
[illegible] Un. Pa. R. R. b.c.	35⅛		
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. R. R..b.c. s3.	105		
[illegible]		200 At. & Pa. Pf..b.c.	37⅝
[illegible] Kansas P. R. R....	24		

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

5,000 S. Carolina 6s, J. & J..........	22½	100 Union Pacific......	35⅛
[illegible] New Cen. Coal.....	44⅛	[illegible]	
[illegible]		700 Rock Island.....s3.	113⅞
[illegible] Mariposa L. & M.	[illegible]	100 St. Paul...........	53⅝
[illegible] Consolidated Coal.	[illegible]	200 Tol. & Wab.........	73⅝
[illegible]		100 Bost., H. & E...b5.	9⅛
[illegible]		100 Ohio & Miss........	48⅞
[illegible] Western Un...b3.	84½	[illegible]	
[illegible] North-western Pf.		200 Atlantic & P. P...	37⅞
[illegible] Pacific Mail....s3.	72⅜	[illegible]	
[illegible] N. Y. C. & Hud...	104⅞	[illegible]	
100 Harlem.............	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] Erie Railroad....	[illegible]	200 C., C. & I. C.......	40⅜
[illegible] Lake Shore........	[illegible]	[illegible]	

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

It was plainly intimated in the official dispatch from Washington, this morning, to the Associated Press, that the New Syndicate will dispose of the entire $300,000,000 of United States 5 ₽ cents at once, and by subscription to be opened simultaneously for a few days only, in this country and in Europe. We understand that the time for opening the subscription on this side will not be later than Friday of next week, Feb. 7, and under advices from London this afternoon, perhaps not later than Tuesday, Feb. 4. The National Banks and other holders of United States 5-20s will have to make their decision in respect to a change of investment in less than a week from the present time. The Syndicate are so powerful and influential in London, and on the Continent, that no pressure need be made to obtain subscriptions on this side. Yet it is a matter of interest to our National Banks, and to Savings Banks and wealthy people now holding the 5-20 six ₽ cents, and to like parties who desire to buy into the Public Funds, that this last opportunity for securing the new 5 ₽ cents, either in exchange or as an original purchase at the equivalent of par in Gold, should be improved. No further issue of five ₽ cents is authorized by Congress, nor is it likely that the business of refunding will in any way be interfered with, short of the negotiation of 4½ ₽ cents, as now authorized.

Since the above was written, we have received the following Circular from the American members of the Syndicate:

FIVE PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves; and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining $300,000,000 Five per cent. Bonds of the Funded Loan of the United States, arrangements are now being perfected for the introduction of the loan at an early day.

The subscription books will be opened and closed simultaneously in Europe and America, and will probably remain open not more than three or four days.

The date of the opening will be duly announced through the Press, and will probably be on or about the 4th of February.

The purpose of this circular is to give timely notice to banks, insurance companies, and other corporations who require action of their directors preliminary to exchange or transfer of their bonds, and the forms necessary to effect such transfers are sent herewith.

It is hardly necessary to say that the combination intrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America, which practically insure the placing of the entire remainder of the Five per cent. Bonds and the redemption of $300,000,000 of Five-twenty Bonds, after which only *Four and One-half* and *Four per cent.* Bonds will remain for holders of Five-twenties, declining this the last opportunity to exchange for Five per cents.

The advantages of this loan over all other Bonds of the United States are so familiar that it is hardly necessary to recapitulate them. They *cannot be redeemed until after ten years from their date.* They are payable upon their *face principal and interest, in coin* of the present standard value. *Interest payable quarterly;* and in case of Registered Bonds, *checks are mailed* by the Treasury Department to the holder's address. They are *exempt from all taxation,* National, State and Municipal.

It is expected that the applications in Europe will be very large, and perhaps more than sufficient to absorb the entire amount of the loan; and in this view it is important that we shall receive such timely notice from banks and other large holders of Five-Twenty Bonds, as will enable us to reserve for them the amounts they may require.

It is the desire of the Department that the National Banks especially shall have the fullest opportunity to procure five per cents for their deposits with the Controller of the Currency, and this may necessitate a pro rata reduction of the allotments upon subscriptions of the general public.

The bonds will be issued at par and accrued interest in gold, or in even exchange for any issue of Five-twenty Bonds, interest being adjusted to date of the exchange.

Applications may be addressed to either of the undersigned, and will state whether payment is to be made in coin or Five-twenties, and if the latter, will specify the issue.

When desired, we will furnish the coin (without commission) and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price any bonds of the United States other than Five-twenties.

JAY COOKE & CO.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.

The Sinking Fund bought to-day $169,000 United States 5-20s, within the current price of Gold, out of an offering of only $208,000. To-morrow the Treasury will sell $1,000,000 Gold Coin, the fifth and last sale in January.

At the Exchange Board and with the great dealers on the Street the Public Funds continued firm, on a reduced offering of Coupon Bonds suitable for remittance abroad.

The Gold speculation in the neighborhood of 114 ₽ cent. rather drags on the market. The sales to-day were 114@113⅞@114 ₽ cent. The rates of Exchange are barely steady at the reduced quotations of yesterday, even with the standard drawers, and when extra transactions (such as borrowed Exchange on Stock Collateral) are forced on the Street a further concession of ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. is made on round amounts. The quotations are thus made to take the wide range 109@109⅜ ₽ cent. 60 days, and 110@110½ ₽ cent. for Bills on London payable on demand.

Late in the day there was a steadier tone to the Exchange market and the quotations partially improved.

Money is 7 ₽ cent. on demand loan to the Stock Brokers; not especially easy to-day at this rate.

The Share speculation at the Stock Exchange, after a pretty considerable business in the forenoon, took a downward turn late in the day, led by New-York Central, which fell off to 104½ ₽ cent. There was no marked pressure to sell other Stocks, but the spirit of the dealings after the Second Board was dull. Through the morning Board the favorites appeared to be C., C. and Indiana Central, Erie, Ohios, and Atlantic and Pacific, with a better feeling in Union Pacific, (including the Bonds of the Company,) than yesterday. But all three Stocks were dull near the close of the Exchange Room, and in the case of Erie the surmise is, that the Stock was supplied by *Bull* clique, with some freedom, at 66⅛@66⅛@66 ₽ cent. The Stock of the Delaware and Lackawanna has steadily advanced for a week or two from 92@94 ₽ cent. until to-day it sold at 101 ₽ cent. The more encouraging look of the Coal trade is probably the cause of the rapid recovery from the effect of paying the January Dividend. The Bonds of the Central Pacific advanced to-day to 101½@102 ₽ cent.

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 4 o'clock, the general speculation on the Share list was tame. New-York Central was rather better, while there were sellers of Erie at 65⅞@65⅞ ₽ cent.

Closing Quotations—Jan. 29.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	115⅜	115
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅜	116⅜
American Gold	113⅞	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105⅛	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113⅞
North-west Common	82⅛	83
Pacific Mail	72⅞	72⅝
St. Paul Preferred	79	78⅞
St. Paul Common	53⅞	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅞	48⅞
Western Union Telegraph	84⅛	83⅞
Erie	66⅛	65⅞
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	95⅛	95⅛
C., C., and Indiana Central	40	40⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅞	73⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	49	49
Atlantic and Pacific	38⅜	37⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

Gold receipts	$353,636 28
Gold payments	114,500 27
Gold balance	37,146,644 58
Currency receipts	261,881 59
Currency payments	328,244 49
Currency balance	22,672,254 10
Customs	228,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₽ cent., reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	115⅜
6 ₽ cent., coup., 1881	119⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	115⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	116⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	5-20 reg., 1868	115⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	116⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅛	10-40 reg.	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	115⅛	10-40 coup.	115⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	116⅛	5s coup., 1881	115
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	115	6s currency	115⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	81½	Alabama 8s	84
Tennessee 6s, new	81½	Arkansas 6s, Funded	36
Virginia 6s, old	47	Texas 10s, '76	73
Virginia 6s, Con. Bds.	56	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Virginia 6s, Def. Bds.	14	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Georgia 6s	75	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	97
Georgia 7s, new	90	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	97
N. C. R. R. Co. coup.	50½	Michigan 6s, '73	97
N. C. 6s, Special Tax.	12	Michigan 6s, '78	97
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	22½	Michigan 6s, '83	97
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	20½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	104½
S. C. Funding Act, '66.	22	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	104½
Missouri 6s	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	108
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Mo. Asylum Bonds	92½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Louisiana 6s	40	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Louisiana 6s, new	40	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
La. 8s, Levee of 1875	55	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	103
Connecticut 6s	101		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Hanover	100
Manhattan	138	Irving	122
Merchants'	116	Metropolitan	132½
Mechanics'	133	Grocers'	100
Union	138	Market	124
America	148	Nassau	101½
City	250½	Shoe & Leather	144
Phenix	100	Continental	82½
Gallatin National	123	Commonwealth	83
Merchants' Exchange	85	Importers' & Traders'	192
Leather Manuf'rs	150	Park	147⅝
Commerce	113½	Manuf. & Merchants'	98
Mercantile	130	Fourth National	111
American Exchange	111	Ninth National	104
B'k of the Republic	115	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	80
Bank of N. America	102	German-American	100

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	96½
City 6s, new	100⅜	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	121½	121⅝
Pennsylvania Central	58½	58⅝
Reading	114	114⅛
Lehigh Valley	60	60⅛
Catawissa Preferred	44½	44⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	28⅝
Northern Central	38½	39
Lehigh Navigation	38½	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	92

At the annual meeting of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, held at Cedar Rapids, on the 22d inst., the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Henry Clews, New-York; Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, J. W. Barnes, and T. W. Barhijdt, of Burlington; Hon. Geo. Greene, Dr. Jno. F. Ely, S. L. Dows, D. W. C. Rowley, W. W. Walker, J. L. Bever, A. S. Belt, and Wm. Greene, of Cedar Rapids; and Jno. W. Traer, of Vinton. Judge Greene was subsequently re-elected President; Dr. Ely, Vice-President and Treasurer; D. W. C. Rowley, Secretary, and Wm. Greene, General Superintendent.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* reports that—

The United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company has resolved to call in all the certificates of stock of the several companies forming the combination, and to issue in lieu thereof one common certificate, representing all the companies, under the general title of "United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company." To this end the holders of certificates of either the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, or the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, are requested to leave them at the office of Gaw, Bacon & Co., Philadelphia, or No. 27 Broadway, New-York. This will simplify and give uniformity in name to the many evidences that exist now of the same property.

The Orient Mutual Insurance Company make their yearly statement, showing a decided increase of business: Premiums marked off as earned, $1,411,804; losses and expenses, $912,344; reinsurance and return premiums, $251,445. They declare a Scrip Dividend of *Ten ₽ cent.*, (having paid, in addition, a bonus of *Ten ₽ cent.* on Subscription Notes,) redeem balance of issue of 1869, besides paying *Six ₽ cent.* Interest on all outstanding Scrip. The assets amount to $2,035,680, of which $1,138,831 consist in United States Bonds, cash in bank, and other sound securities, $549,794 in Subscription Notes, balance in Premium Notes, &c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the coming year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 91 to 91½. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., Jan. 30, 1873.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the North-western British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently-completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than 500 miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the North-west. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the coming year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $5 66 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $100,000 per mile of Road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at 1.10 in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on a Road, its right of way, telegraph lines, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged, for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States, and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. The interest (payable in New-York June and December) jointly and severally guaranteed by special indorsement by the CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD, GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILWAY, AND THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

The Road completed and running. Mortgage $20,000 per mile.

Of the whole issue of this security, of which but $200,000 remain unsold, the remainder is offered at 95 and accrued interest by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	4,832	Stearine, pks	103
Flour, bbls	4,736	Tallow, pks	80
Meal, bbls	25	Pork, pks	158
Wheat, bushels	14,400	Cut-meats, pks	1,830
Corn, bushels	14,000	Lard, tcs	930
Oats, bushels	22,025	Oil-cake, pks	100
Barley, bushels	5,000	Dead Hogs, No	653
Seed, bags	502	Rice, pks	191
Eggs, bbls	327	Pea-nuts, bags	419
Hides, No	1,156	Tea, pks	626
C. S. Meal, bags	200	Tobacco, pks	123
Oil, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	265
Butter, pks	1,693	Wool, bales	684
Cheese, pks	1,142		

ASHES—Pots in light supply and wanted at $8 50 ₽ 100 lbs. Pearls wholly nominal.

CANDLES—There has been a restricted business noted at unchanged prices. Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₽ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in light demand at $1 60 for Rosendale ₽ bbl.

COAL—At the auction sale to-day, 75,000 tons Scranton were promptly marketed at an advance, the range having been from $3 87½@$5 10, as against $3 55@$4 90 in December.

COCOA—Has been lightly dealt in, within the previous range, including Caracas at 15½c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 13c.; San Domingo, 7¼c.@7½c., gold, ₽ lb.

COFFEE—Very tame; quotations nominally as before.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery, but quoted firm; sales, 2,044 bales, (of which 109 bales were to arrive,) including 1,504 bales to shippers, 273 bales to spinners, 17 bales to speculators, and 250 bales in transit. For forward delivery an active movement has been reported, at an advance of 1-16c. ₽ lb., closing generally quite firmly. Sales have been made of 25,300 bales, (of which 4,100 bales last evening and 22,100 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 20⅛c.; February, 20⅜c.; March, 20⅝c.@20 11-16c.; April, 20 15-16c.; May, 21 5-16c.; June, 21⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,352 bales, including 936 bales per rail, 689 bales from Savannah, and 2,677 bales from Charleston. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 16,827 bales, and thus far this week 77,206 bales, against 81,246 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,208,362 bales, against 1,833,948 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18	18¼	18⅜	18¼
Good Ordinary	19½	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
Strict G'd Ordinary	19 9-16	19 13-16	20 1-16	20 5-16
Low Middling	20	20¼	20⅜	20⅝
Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Good Middling	22⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜

EGGS—Scarce and wanted; quoted at 40c.@48c. for inferior to extra choice lots of fresh, and 30c.@38c. for limed, as extremes.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a restricted movement in all grades of Flour, the dealings in State and Western having been mostly in a jobbing way, to meet home trade requirements within the previous range; though in the line of shipping stock some 2,500 bbls. City Mills Extras were placed for the West India market within the range of $8 45@$8 65 ₽ bbl. Sales have been reported of 9,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$7; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 35@$7 65, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; good to very fancy do. $7 90@$8 65; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western, $7 50@$7 80, chiefly at $7 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 50@$7 80; fancy shipping Extra Western at $8@$8 50 ₽ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Southern Flour dull, but quoted as before.... Rye Flour, [illegible].... Nothing really new in California Flour.... Of Rye Flour, [illegible] bbls., and of Corn Meal, [illegible] bbls. sold at unchanged rates.

GRAIN—Strictly prime Spring Wheat has been scarce, and held rather more firmly, but has been comparatively inactive, buyers, especially for shipment, having been unwilling to pay asking rates with freedom. Other grades of Spring dull, weak, and irregular. Winter Wheat generally held above the views of purchasers, and very quiet. Sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels at $1 72 for very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 67 for No. 2 North-western Spring, $1 65 for No. 2 Chicago, all afloat, and $1 98@$2 for Red Western. The business was mostly in Spring, and for milling purposes.... Corn has been quiet, but without material change as to values. The home trade and export inquiry has been limited. Strictly prime stock offered sparingly. Sales have been reported of 48,000 bushels at [illegible] for good to very choice old Mixed Western afloat; 64c.@64½c., chiefly at 64c.; [illegible] for do., in store; 63½c.@66½c. for new do., afloat, and 65½c.@67c. for Yellow Western.... Rye dull and unaltered.... Barley without further movement of importance; prices as before.... Malt nominal.... Oats very quiet, but quoted about steady; sales, 16,000 bushels at 53c.@54½c. for new Mixed Western; 51½c.@53½c. for Black do., and 55c.@57c., chiefly at 56c., for new White do. Old as before.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been firm and offered with reserve; demand fair in a jobbing form.

HEMP—Has been quite sparingly dealt in, yet quoted steady. We quote: American at $125@$130 for undressed, and $195@$240 for Dressed, ₽ ton; Manila, 10½c.; Sisal, 8½c.@8⅝c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2c.@2¼c., currency, ₽ lb.

HIDES—A restricted business has been reported since our last, yet desirable supplies have been held with firmness.

HOPS—The movements have been recently quite moderate, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to prices; supplies more liberal. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 45c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Western, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Yearlings, growth 1871, none; Olds, growth 1870, 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, growth 1868 and 1869, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; English, 35c.@45c.; Belgian, (Alost,) 35c.@45c.; Californians, 60c.@70c., ₽ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quiet, but generally steady as to values.

LEATHER—Trade has been slow; prime stock held with confidence; other grades favoring purchasers.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans firm and wanted; 175 bbls. and hhds. at 70c.@75c. Foreign dull.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet at about former rates; Strained quoted at $3 80 ₽ 280 lbs.; sales, 600 bbls.... Tar unchanged.... Spirits Turpentine active and stronger; sales, 470 bbls. merchantable, in lots, at 67½c.@68½c., closing at about 68½c.; and 500 bbls. shipping, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quoted down to 9c., on sales of 2,000 bbls., early deliveries.... Refined weaker, with early deliveries quoted at 20½c., and February options at 21c.; demand light; sales, 3,000 bbls. May, at 21⅝c.... Refined at Philadelphia nominal.... Cases and Naphtha as before.... Creek quotations: $2 10@$2 20 at the Roads, and $2 25@$2 30 at Oil City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and rather weak, with sales reported of only 100 bbls. New Mess at $14 37½; New Western Mess, January and February auctions, quoted nominal at $14@$14 05.... Dressed Hogs steady and in moderate demand; City, 6c.@7½c.; Western, 5¾c.@6¼c.... Cut-meats quiet; Hams and Bellies wanted most; other kinds of stock less salable; sales, 110 boxes Bellies at 8c.; 25 boxes Clear do. at 8¼c.; 16,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; 1,700 Smoked Hams at 12½c.@13c.; 1,200 Pickled Hams at 10c.@10½c., and 100 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5½c.@5⅝c.... Bacon has been in rather limited demand at about previous figures; sales, 150 boxes Short Clear at 7¾c., and 30 boxes Short Rib at 7½c. And for Western delivery, 150 boxes Long Clear and Short Rib, prompt at Chicago, at 6⅞c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, early delivery there, reported at 6¾c.; 200 boxes Short Clear, at do., at 6⅞c. Also, 200 boxes Cumberland, early delivery at Chicago, and 100 boxes do. at Peoria, at 6c.... Lard has been moderately sought after, closing with some show of renewed firmness, especially on future options, with less urgency to place supplies. Sales, 450 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 8⅜c.@8 5-16c.; 110 tcs. fair to strictly prime City at 8c.@8⅛c.; 700 tcs. Refined, early delivery, chiefly at 8¾c.; 2,500 tcs. Western Steam, March options, at 8 7-16c.@8⅜c., closing at 8⅜c.; 1,750 tcs. do., April, at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c., closing at 8⅝c., with January options quoted at 8¼c.@8 5-16c., and February at 8 5-16c.... Beef products quiet, but quoted steady; sales, 85 bbls. Extra Mess, 60 bbls. Mess, and 50 tcs. prime Mess Beef, within the previous range.... There has been a fair inquiry for the better grades of Butter at well-maintained prices; offerings restricted. Cheese firm and moderately sought after.

SEEDS—Have been generally quiet, but quoted firm; 300 bags Clover sold at 9¾c.@10c. for very good to choice.

SKINS—Holders have been firm in their views as to prices, though trade has been devoid of animation.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately in a jobbing way, at steady rates, including Castile at 10c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 3¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ₽ lb.

SPICES—Have been quoted about steady, including Mace at $1 20@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at [illegible]; Cassia at 27c.@27½c.; Clover at 19⅛c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@17½c.; White Pepper at 25c.@26c.; Ginger at 10c.@11c., gold, ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Remain essentially as last reported, as to prices, on a very moderate movement; sales, 74 hhds. Demerara at 10⅛c.; 1,750 boxes Centrifugal, part at 9⅞c.; 220 boxes common Clayed Havana at 9c., and 260 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8c. ₽ lb. Refined as before.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a fairly active demand noted for prime stock, which has been quoted firm, on restricted offerings; sales, 225,000 lbs. good to prime Tallow at 8¼c.@8⅜c. Stearine firm, but inactive.

WHISKY—Steady at 94c.; sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been inactive since our last. The offerings of Produce have been comparatively limited. Resin, however, has been in quite moderate supply, and rates have shown rather more steadiness. The business on berth was mostly in Cotton and Provisions. In the way of charters there has been a moderate call noted for vessels, chiefly for the Petroleum trade, with a firm market as to rates, with a scant supply of suitable tonnage available.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 509 bales Cotton at 3-16d. [illegible] 500 tcs. Lard at 21s. 6d.; 75 hhds. Tallow at 20s.; and, by steam, 1,800 bales Cotton at [illegible]; [illegible] room for part of a boat-load of Grain, (transferred,) at equal to market rates, with Corn quoted at 7d. bid, and 7½d. asked. Also, an American ship, 1,372 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Cork and orders, a brig, about 170 tons, (to arrive,) with about 1,150 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; a Swedish bark, 596 tons, hence, with about 3,900 quarters Grain (a recharter,) at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d. ₽ quarter; a British bark, 318 tons, (now at Boston,) with Resin and Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 6s. 3d., and 8s. 3d., or, if direct, 6d. off; a Spanish bark, 318 tons, (to arrive from Liverpool,) with do. and do., from do., reported at 6s. 3d., and 8s. 6d.; a British bark, 464 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d., and a small quantity of Hair, in bales, at 3s.; also, some hogshead and pipe Staves, at $20 and $30.... For Bremen, by sail, 200 boxes Bacon on private terms; 800 bbls. Resin at 4s. 9d.; also, a German bark, 751 tons, hence, with equal to about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₽ bbl.... For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1 5-16c. ₽ lb., showing rather more firmness.... For the Continent, a British bark, 733 tons, with about 5,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; a German bark, 720 tons, (to arrive from Amsterdam,) with general cargo from Baltimore, at equal to 6s. 6d. ₽ bbl. for Petroleum, and (reported) a British bark, 599 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at equal to market rates.... For Hamburg, by sail, 200 boxes Bacon and 25 hhds. Tallow at 42s. 6d.@45s., and a small quantity of Barrel Staves at $10; also, a German brig, 130 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Revel, a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅞d. ₽ lb.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 200 boxes Bacon, and 200 tcs. Lard at 45s., and a small quantity of hogshead and pipe Staves at $32 50 and $42 50.... For Cadiz, a British brig, 394 tons, reported with general cargo, on private terms.... For Trieste, an Italian bark, 278 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₽ bbl.... For a Windward Island, an American schooner, 229 tons, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $10 50.... For Boston, a bark with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅞c. ₽ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Flour firm; small business, owing to restricted shipping facilities; the same applies to all other articles; Superfine Winter, $5 50@$6; Extra Winter, $6 25@$6 75; Double Extra Winter, $6 85@$7 50; Treble Extra, $7 75@$8 75; Family, including fancy brands, $8 75@$10 50. Wheat stiff, held higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 35; No. 3 Fall, $1 95; No. 2 Red Winter, $2 10; only a few sample lots sold. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 30c. in warehouse. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2 at 29c., at East St. Louis, on track; 30c. in elevator. Barley unchanged; only sample lots sold. Rye unchanged; No. 2 at 75c. Whisky quiet at 89½c.@90c. Pork—No sales; no demand. Dry-salted Meats dull; sales small; Clear Rib, up-country, 6½c., last half of March; Hams, 8½c., spot; Hams, in pickle, light average, 9⅛c.; heavy, 9c., latter up-country. Bacon—Nothing done. Lard—No sales. Live Hogs active at $3 85@$4 30. Cattle unchanged; fair to choice native Steers, $4 50@$6. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 25½, cash; $1 25¼, seller February; $1 28⅛@$1 28¼, seller March; No. 3 do., $1 11½@$1 12; Rejected, 93½c. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 30⅛c.@30¼c., cash; 30⅜c.@30½c., seller February; 35⅛c., seller May; Rejected, 27½c.@27¾c. Oats steady at 25½c. for No. 2; Rejected, 22¼c. Rye steady at 63c.@63½c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged at 78c.@79c. for No. 2 Fall; 61c.@63c. for No. 3. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $11 90, cash. Lard sold at 7c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; sales of Shoulders at 5⅛c., loose, cash; Short-rib Middles, 6⅛c., packed. Green Hams firm at 7c. for 20-lb. to 9c. for 14-lb. averages. Dressed Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4 90 for heavy; $4 90@$5 for light, with a few fancy at $5 05. Whisky, no sales; quoted at 88c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 18,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, and 6,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1, $32 50 asked. Clover-seed steady at $9@$9 50; Timothy, $3 75@$4; Flaxseed wanted at $2 10. Flour very dull; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $8@$9; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do., $8 50@$9 25; High Grades, $9 75@$11. Wheat dull; Red, $1 92@$1 97; Amber, $2; White, $2 15. Rye—State is offered at 87c. Corn dull; new Yellow, 58c.@60c.; White, 67c.@68c.; Mixed Western, 60c. Oats dull; White, 49c.@52c.; Mixed, 46c.@47c. Barley—Western held at 90c.@$1. Provisions firmer. New Mess Pork, $14. Hams in pickle, 10⅛c.@10½c. Lard, 8⅛c.@8⅜c. Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude nominal at 14⅛c.@14⅜c.; Refined offered at 20¾c.@21c. Whisky is held at 90c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat—Good inquiry but few sales; 750 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 57; 700 bushels Iowa Spring at $1 57; 1,500 bushels Amber at $1 80; 2,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 90. Corn quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 53c. in elevator; 8,000 bushels Western on track at 52c. Oats active; sales, 2,500 bushels; No. 2 Western, 40c.; No. 2 Toledo, 42c. Barley firm; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 85c.; two-rowed State, 75c.@80c.; four-rowed State, 90c. Rye quiet at 85c. Barley Malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Dressed Hogs active at $5 50. Balance unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 76; No. 2 Red held $1 70. Corn steady at 45c.@46c. Oats quiet; No. 1 at 37c. Petroleum unchanged, but held firmer; car-lots at 18½c.@19c.; trade-lots, 19½c.@20c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Flour steady at $3 25@$8 75. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 73@$1 77. Other Grains unchanged. Butter steady. Pork nominal at $12 75@$13. Lard firm; Steam, 7⅛c.; Kettle, 8c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Green Meats firm; [illegible] Clear Ribs, 6c.; Hams, [illegible]; Live Hogs [illegible]; receipts, 3,500 head. Whisky steady at 85c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 81. Corn dull; sales, 1,600 bushels at 60c. Barley steady; sales, 1,500 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 05. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted, and $1 25 for Unbolted. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $25 ₽ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 75c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 65c., and to Albany, 56c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 32; No. 2 at $1 25¼. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 at 27c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 33c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 at 70c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 87c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 64c. Resin quiet; $3 05@$3 10 for Strained; $3 25 for Extra Crude. Turpentine steady; $3 25 for Hard; $5 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar market unsettled, $2 80@$2 90.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Cotton strong; good Ordinary, 18⅛c.; Low Middling, 19⅛c.; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 5,034 bales; gross, 6,253 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,804 bales; to the Continent, 2,053 bales; coastwise, 9 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 7,000 bales; stock, 199,052 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 29.—Cotton firm; good Ordinary, 17c.@17⅛c.; net receipts, 1,737 bales; exports, coastwise, 385 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 57,212 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—Cotton firm; Middling, 19⅛c.@19⅜c.; net receipts, 2,207 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,524 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 42,487 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 29.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 16⅝c.; Low Middling, 18⅝c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 1,422 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,209 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 54,356 bales.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) superior servants, all capacities, Protestant and Catholic, ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general workers, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A very neat young woman, conversant with both duties, and also an excellent laundress; has good City references. May be seen till suited any day after 11 A. M. at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young woman; best City recommendations; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; no objections to hotel or private boarding-house; also, can wait in first-class private families. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, active, young woman, as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in the washing, if required; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; will assist in the washing; excellent reference. Call for two days at 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as chamber-maid, and to assist in the washing and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 341 East 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL FROM Boston, as chamber-maid or nurse; is also a good laundress; excellent references. Call, for two days, at No. 313 East 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; excellent references. Apply at No. 50 East 41st-st., between Madison and Park avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT colored girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference. Call at 208 West 24th-st.

COOK.—A MOST EXCELLENT FAMILY cook; no washing; wages $20; is worth it, and can show City references for competency, character, and good management in kitchen affairs; splendid bread, biscuit, and pies, nice desserts, good clear and brown soups. Call or address the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—WILLING TO DO THE COARSE part of the washing in a private family; wages $18; has City reference from good families, who can be seen; is sober, clean, and economical; understands good substantial family cooking thoroughly; makes bread, biscuit, and pies. Call or address the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH references of undoubted character; is very neat and clean in her kitchen, and an economical manager; understands French, English, and American cooking thoroughly; ready for a place on Monday; wages $30. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, to assist in coarse washing, in a private family; two years' reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—A PROFESSIONAL COOK, WHO commands $30 per month, with a kitchen-maid, is open for an engagement; undoubted City references, and some from Washington Cabinet members. Address or call at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK IN hotel, restaurant, or club-house; is a superior cook; would go by the day to cook a dinner; best reference. Call, for two days, at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—FOR a small City family; understands her work thoroughly; has City references; good plain cook; nice washer and ironer. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT AND ACTIVE young woman, as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or the general housework of a small family, private or public; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; she is a very good cook and baker; understands the care of milk and butter; country or City; country preferred; lived in the best families; good reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a well-recommended family servant; is a first-class bread and biscuit maker and baker; no objections to be useful in a home; can do first-class washing, ironing, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, AS cook; is a good bread-maker; clean and tidy about her kitchen; no one need apply but those living in the country; up the Hudson preferred. To be seen at No. 217 East 35th-st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands making good soups, and cooking all kinds of game; is also an excellent baker; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good cook in a private family, a short distance in the country; is first-class at bread and pastry; would do the coarse washing. Address for two days No. 10 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; is a good bread-maker and understands all kinds of cooking; reference from first-class families. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking, boning, larding; is an excellent baker; willing to do some washing. Call at No. 621 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; City reference. Apply at 114 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, GIVing up housekeeping, as good plain cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; City or country; excellent City references. Call at 403 West 34th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer, and ironer in a private boarding-house. Call at No. 319 West 17th-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO PROtestant girls, one as cook, the other as laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 18th-st.

COOK.—AS A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK, in a first-class plain family; can give good reference. Call or address Miss Brown, 349 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK; WILLING to assist with the washing and ironing; three years' reference. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS good cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR month; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; takes her own sewing-machine along; best of reference. Apply at No. 334 4th-av.

EMPLOYERS

can always be PROMPTLY SUPPLIED with DOMESTIC HELP for any capacity at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 W. 34th-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 118 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE and capable English woman, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is capable of taking entire charge, or as nurse to an invalid lady; has best City references. Address M. K., No. 267 Division-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN woman, highly recommended; she is a good seamstress or nurse, and is willing to make herself useful generally. Can be seen at No. 114 East 26th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDow of respectability, with the best references, as housekeeper. Address M. H., Box 121, Station D.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CLEAN, TIDY, respectable young woman, with excellent recommendations; understands family cooking and washing well; has no objections to moderate wages in a medium-sized family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS maid; speaks English and French thoroughly; understands her duties; is an excellent dress-maker; best of references can be furnished. Call on or address at 631 6th-av., first floor, French and German Office.

LADY'S MAID.—A SMART, GENTEEL young girl as lady's maid, or would take care of children, or would travel with a family; best references given. Apply at No. 8 East 18th-st., near 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants some family washing, or will go out by the day. Call at No. 101 West 27th-st., Room No. 14.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED by last employer, whom she left, for satisfactory reasons, only; is capable of filling a first-class situation; wages, $20. Her calls in charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY DESIRES A SITuation for her laundress. Inquire Thursday, Jan. 30, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. at No. 4 East 47th-st.

NURSE.—BY A GENTEEL, NEAT, AND tidy young girl, as nurse to growing children; plain sewing, and light chamber-work; speaks French fluently, and is highly recommended by her late employer, whom she left on Saturday for satisfactory reasons; has two other City references, one of four years. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS.—HIGHLY recommended by present employer, who is going to Europe; teaches French and German; is refined and genteel; can sew or wait on a lady. Callers by mail or personal calls promptly attended to at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT AND WELL-recommended infant's nurse desires a situation to take entire charge night and day; has long and first-class City references; is under thirty; very intelligent, tidy, and genteel; this servant's hiring is in charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG COLORED girl; speaks Spanish; is very attentive to children; can do plain sewing and chamber-work; will be generally useful; at moderate wages; well recommended from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS NURSE and to do plain sewing; has the best of reference in regard to honesty, capacity, &c.; City or country. Call for two days at Employment and Insurance office, No. 721 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman as plain seamstress and nurse in chamber-work or wait on growing children; is very obliging and tidy; City or country; best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children and do plain sewing; assist in chamber-work; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 332 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL SPEAKING French and English, as nurse or chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 229 East 24th-st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or Chamber-maid, Nurse, and Seamstress.—By a Protestant young woman; can cut and fit, operate, and do all kinds of family sewing; experienced nurse; references; is willing and obliging; very respectable and honest; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—PLAIN FAMILY SEWER; good hand at altering ladies' and children's garments; a useful woman in a plain family; will also do light chamber-work. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to travel with children and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; excellent references. Call at No. 405 West 40th-st., two flights up, back room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress; expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will assist with chamber-work or children; excellent reference. Call at No. 405 West 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, as first-class seamstress and dress-maker; cuts, fits, and operates on several machines, and is a thorough dress-maker; has good City references. Apply at [illegible]

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent and genteel-looking young girl, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a gentleman's place at waiting; [illegible] ladies can be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Presbyterian woman, as waitress in a private family; the best of references can be given. Apply at No. 306 3d-av., rear, first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid; good City reference. Call at No. 21 West 19th-st., present employer.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; understands all kinds of washing; [illegible] City reference. Call or address No. 721 West 26th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City references given. Address T. C., No. 129 6th-av., corner of 10th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINgle, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; is strictly temperate; careful driver; no objections to country; best of reference from his last employers. Call or address J. R., Fifth-avenue Livery Stables, 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FAITHFUL PROTESTant man, single, who thoroughly understands the business in City or country; willing and obliging; good City references. Address E. J., Box 264 Times Office.

GARDENER AND LAND STEWARD.—By a competent man, to take charge of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat; best of references given. Address No. 244 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, care of T. K. Dewerll.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARried, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is practically experienced in laying out gardens and grounds. For reference and particulars, address Gardener, No. 2 Jones-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS gardener; understands green-houses, graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables; has first-class City references. Address J. H. B., No. 628 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A married man, as first-class gardener and florist; has six years' good reference. Address H. B., Box 200 Times Office, or No. 308 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, thoroughly acquainted with all its departments; no family. Address Gardener, No. 11 Bavard-st.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—WANTED, BY A young man, thoroughly acquainted with the business, a position as cashier, or stock clerk in a broker's office; best reference. Address STOCKS, Box No. 124 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, aged twenty-seven, who can care horses and cows, milk, drive, do plain gardening, wait table, &c., &c.; has three years' City recommendations from last employer. Apply at No. [illegible] West 16th-st., 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, HIGHLY respectable and recommended as being a thorough waiter and generally useful man in and about the house; excellent carver, very willing; understands silver, salads, &c.; terms moderate; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR ABBOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.—New edition, with accounts of the Prussian war, and the last hours of the Emperor, making an elegant octavo of 700 pages, the times and the theme conspiring, it the most popular work of the day; exclusive territory, with no competition. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION DRY-GOODS house, a lad about fifteen years of age; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address Box No. 5,454 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS; one willing to wait on a lady and two small boys; none need apply unless well recommended. Call at No. 51 East 25th-st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

FURNITURE WANTED.—SECONDhand, for one dining-room, two bedrooms, and kitchen; must be in good condition and well selected. Brokers and others may send offers by letter to HOUSEKEEPER, care of Seller & Co., No. 22 City Hall-square.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—DR. W. R. MAXWELL HAS removed from No. 44 East 12th-st., to No. 12 East 36th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American market by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the inexperienced by their generally inferior quality, and particularly by their vile taste, while the genuine article, through its Stomach Bitters, has a pleasant flavor, agreeable to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 80 Liberty-st., Post-office Box No. 7,029. New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate diseases, Irritability of the Bladder, Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9, evenings.

H. N. GALLUP & CO.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the late firm of H. N. GALLUP & CO. are requested to present them at the office of J. DAVIS, corner of [illegible] and West sts., within six weeks from date, and all persons indebted to said firm will pay their accounts to the same place.

J. DAVIS,
D. [illegible],
Trustees for H. N. Gallup & Co.

JAN. 15, 1873.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1873.

Entered according to Post Office Regulations.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Bawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL—Mr. J. B. Studley.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Miss Dusai.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Anna Deseoli, Mr. L. Damrosch.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—MRS. JARLET'S WAX-WORKS.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The SUNDAY Edition, per annum.....2
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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
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Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at usual rates as are charged at office of publication.

Ex-Judge FULLERTON waxed wroth yesterday over the "inflammatory articles" which have been published concerning his friend and client, TWEED. For expressing a hope that the jury will do their duty faithfully, and disregard the influences which, it is said, have been brought to bear upon them, Mr. FULLERTON thinks we ought to be consigned to a punishment "far severer than that which the worst enemy of Mr. TWEED would visit on him." It seems to be as well for us that the worthy FULLERTON is not "Boss" of this City, as his crony TWEED used to be, or we might be condemned to perpetual imprisonment, with the daily task of reading all the virtuous FULLERTON'S speeches. It is, perhaps, needless to say that this terrible lawyer made no complaint against the *Tribune* for suppressing the only material part of GARVEY'S evidence, and for trying to convince the jury that there was no "case" against the "Boss". We are very much afraid of FULLERTON; but, nevertheless, we have not quite done with the case which he has had in hand, and which he would naturally like to win for his old friend.

Vice-President COLFAX causes it to be announced that he can give a satisfactory explanation of the $1,200 deposit in the First National Bank; that it was not derived from Credit Mobilier stock or OAKES AMES' check, but from quite a different source: and that, when he has completed the examination of his papers, he will demand to be examined before the committee. Upon all this, we have only to say that the presumption of innocence is still in Mr. COLFAX'S favor, for he has always been an upright and honest man, while his accuser, OAKES AMES, is manifestly a rogue, almost certainly a blackmailer, not improbably a perjurer. We are not in favor of having any decent man ruined on the mere word of a rascal such as AMES. Before condemning Mr. COLFAX, let his story be heard—so much is granted even to conspicuous criminals. So much is allowed even to TWEED, whom we maintain—whatever juries may say—to be a thief. The "Liberal Republican Democratic" papers would treat Mr. COLFAX far worse than they treat TWEED. We are against that system, and we think that most fair-minded men agree with us.

Of course, the Anglo-Russian "difficulty" is still the subject of much speculation, and many are the rumors which we are destined to see set afloat concerning it. This morning we publish a dispatch to the effect that several foreign governments are determined to support England in the stand she is taking against Russia. The probability is that no such understanding has been arrived at. If Mr. GLADSTONE can get somebody to lend him a little bit of backbone for a week or two, he will not need the "support" of outside Powers. Russia cannot make any headway against England in India, and she might now be kept within perfectly harmless limits, if Mr. GLADSTONE could catch the spirit of most of his predecessors. But he is an unknown quantity in politics. We are still disposed to back him to do the most foolish thing possible under the circumstances.

Pale is those business has kept them closely tied to New-York for a whole year past must be inclined to think that our climate is not quite the best in the world. Last Winter was not over till May—March was the worst month of all—and as soon as the cold left us, terrible heat set in. Most of us who were here remember it as it was always quite warm enough last Summer. The Fall was not so pleasant as usual, and then came the present delightful Winter. We shall probably go on like this till next May, when, from extreme of cold we shall pass to extreme of heat, and wonder that people are fagged out, and that children do not thrive well in the City. If somebody would invent a cast-iron constitution it would soon be in great demand.

Our friend of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* has taken up arms against bribery and corruption. Business must certainly be very dull, when sinners are moved to declare against sin. He says that he has seen two persons, whom he describes in such a way as that they may be easily identified, "standing at the polls with a roll of bills in one hand, and packages of tickets in the other, openly bidding for mercenary voters." Why did he not give this information at the proper time, and to the proper authorities? Our friend, then, gets into a virtuous state of indignation over the decline of trade, and says that corruption will be the downfall of our "institootions." Also, he lays down this principle: "The man who openly bribes a voter at the polls ought not to have any scruples about bribing a legislator; but he has." This is making a distinction against "skilled talent" to which our friend very naturally objects. He goes on to tell us—and we presume he speaks as one with authority—that "bribing electors and representatives has become an epidemic throughout the land. It seems to be as contagious as the cholera." Cholera is not contagious—but no matter. Hear what the new apostle further says of corruption: "The Constitutional Commission, if it would destroy the monster, must advance boldly on him." We must say that this is disinterested advice, for if the Commission does "advance" upon the "monster," what will become of Old Truepenny himself?

Another instance of practical civil service reform is to be found in the President's nomination of Mr. BENEDICT to the post of Surveyor of the Port. This was a case which certain of the opponents and friends of the new rules were inclined to regard as a crucial test of the President's determination to enforce the reform system thoroughly. Gen. GRANT could have taken no step more convincing to all concerned than this. The appointment is in strict accordance with the rules. It will meet the hearty approval of the country.

Much interesting information will be found in our Albany dispatches this morning. It will be seen that the prospect of a charter for this City, substantially satisfying the demands of all classes of Reformers, is regarded as good. Particular attention is called to the public hearings, through which the various committees are honestly seeking to inform themselves on the subjects referred to them. This is one of many instances of an excellent spirit in the Legislature. The business-like way of dispatching legislation described by our correspondent is another.

The West and Specie Payments.

The Finance Committee of the two Houses of Congress met yesterday, to consider the bill of Senator SHERMAN for resumption of specie payments, and for free banking, but arrived at no conclusion. It is generally reported at Washington that opposition to any attempt to resume specie payments comes from the West. To a certain extent this is true. But all the opposition does not come from that quarter, nor is the sentiment of the West wholly opposed to resumption. No man is better able to judge of Western opinion, or has a higher respect for it, than Mr. SHERMAN; and Mr. SHERMAN has just delivered a comprehensive and able speech in support of the justice and expediency of making an honest and immediate step toward specie payments.

It is certain that no portion of the country is more profoundly interested in restoring the currency to a substantial basis than the West. No section suffers so constantly and so largely by the vitiation of the currency, as any one can see who will consider what the West produces, and on what it depends for its prosperity. Its prominent men and papers are just now clamoring for cheap transportation to the seaboard; and it is of the last importance to the West that grain should reach the markets of the world as inexpensively as possible. But one of the greatest obstacles to that end is our disordered currency. Paper money encourages speculation, and this tendency is intensely aggravated by the arbitrary restrictions placed on banking, which cause money to gather in the large cities, and especially in New-York.

The most inviting field for speculators lies among the railway securities. Our railways, therefore, and those who depend on the railways, are put at the mercy of men whose interest in them is directly opposed to the interests of the producers. We have had only too many instances of the way in which the bulls and bears of the street toss and rend the railway stocks on which they lay hold, with absolutely no regard to anything but their own selfish ends. We do not quarrel with them for so doing. It is the law of the street, and if a different law appears to prevail in other businesses, it is because in them profits depend more on real changes of value, and not so much on arbitrary, fictitious, or prearranged changes. But we call the attention of those who oppose all approach toward resumption to the fact that our currency, as at present regulated, strengthens the hands of the lawless speculator, and places those who use the great railways of the country largely in his power.

That is unquestionably the safest condition of affairs for the grain-grower, as for all others, in which investments are sought for long terms, at moderate rates of profit, and in enterprises depending for profit on the usual and continuous currents of supply and demand. Every one knows that such investments are not most sought now. It is easy to see that the tendency of capital is to mass in the large cities, and to seek large gains by taking great risks, or by frequent changes of investment in speculative forms of property. While the utmost activity prevails in Wall-street, the farmers of the far West are burning their corn for fuel. It is of far greater consequence to the owners of railway stock whether this or that clique can make a "corner" in the shares, that it is whether the road is being managed in such a way as to build up its own stock and permanent prosperity, by building up the country whose products it brings to market. It will be a long step toward compelling railroad managers to consult the interests of the producers, if we can reduce the facilities for that speculation which now controls them.

Now, we do not pretend that the resumption of specie payments would remedy all the evils speculation has given rise to. We do not believe that, even if it would remedy them eventually, it would be wise or right to seek resumption hastily and by violent contraction. But nothing can be more certain than that, with a currency redeemable in coin—the currency of the world—legitimate investments would be relatively more inviting than speculative ones. Risks would be fewer, and capital would be content with smaller gains. Fluctuations would be far more moderate and less frequent, and that intelligent forecast which is a condition to honest prosperity would not be baulked. Open all our markets and all our enterprises to the capital of the world, offering to it, not the possibilities of large and unwholesome gains, but the certainty of gains which, though moderate compared to those of a "corner" in North-western, are large compared to those to be gained in Europe, and the whole country would be the gainer. All enterprises would be, not stimulated, but nourished, by the assurance that courage and skill, prudence, energy, and probity, would decide the profits, and not the reckless scheming of men like JAY GOULD or DANIEL DREW, who now have their hands on the throat of honest business. By such a change, the transportation lines of the country would be partly freed from the interference of speculators, and be left to consult, as they would, the interest of those who use them. It is not to be presumed that this would immediately bring about cheap freights, but it certainly would have that tendency, among many others of value to the farmers of the West.

The Storm in Minnesota.

To dwellers in large cities, it is extremely difficult to realize the peculiar perils of a snow-storm on the prairies. Here, for example, during the fiercest tempest, the belated wayfarer finds shelter everywhere at hand. His route lies through straight and narrow lines of street, fenced in on either side by houses, that serve at once to define his road, and to keep help within constant reach. The worst inconvenience he has to dread is a delay in getting home, from the interruption of street travel, and the consequent discomforts of an unpleasant walk. But on our Western border, a heavy snow-storm means something very different. It means terrible suffering and danger, even death in its most cruel and desolating shape. Over those vast levels, the wind sweeps with incredible violence, and huge drifts are piled up almost in a twinkling. Within a few hours the roads are filled to the level of the fences, all land-marks and road lines are obliterated, and the air is filled with a thick white fog of driving flakes, so utterly impenetrable that the most familiar objects cannot be discerned a few feet off, and men perish almost within reach of their own door-steps. Men did so die in the great storm which burst upon Minnesota about a fortnight ago, and of which we had a foretaste here in New-York.

Accounts from all parts of the country over which it passed, agree that that storm was one of the severest known for many years. In Minnesota, its violence seems to have culminated; and, at first, it was reported that hundreds of lives had been sacrificed to its fury. Making all due allowances for exaggeration, there can be no doubt that the number of casualties has been unusually and painfully great. This resulted not so much even from the fury of the tempest as from the suddenness with which it broke. The morning of Tuesday, 14th inst., is described as having been an exceptionally pleasant and beautiful day, of that peculiar excellence which suggests to everybody the reflection that it is "the finest of the Winter." People took advantage of it with the utmost confidence for purposes of business or pleasure, and set out everywhere on sleds or wagons to market, or to visit. About 1 o'clock a little white cloud flecked the clear, cold blue of the Winter sky; in fifteen minutes thereafter, in the words of one writer, the air was so thick "with fine white particles of snow, more closely resembling steam than anything else, that it was impossible to see across the street." In two hours the roads were impassable, had disappeared, rather, under the mountainous drifts, and workers and merrymakers alike were caught and suffocated in the treacherous embrace of the storm. From Tuesday noon until midday of Thursday the snow fell and the wind blew with unabated force, so that people in-doors were unable to get out, and very many caught out of doors were unable to get in. Fuel was secured by sending a man to the wood-pile with a rope tied about his waist, so that he might find his way back. In one case a man was imprisoned in his stable, close by his house, for forty-eight hours, without food or fire. Many others spent the entire period in haystacks, and one ingenious person had presence of mind enough to dig a trench in the snow twenty inches deep, where he lay, and, a slight crust soon forming over his little house, remained safely for sixty-five hours, when he ventured out and reached a house unhurt.

In many instances, men caught in wagons or sleighs attempted to remain in them, but almost all were badly frozen. The issue of one such attempt was perhaps the most painful episode of the storm. Mr. JENKINS, Superintendent of a bridge company, set out on Tuesday morning in a stage for the site of a bridge he was then constructing. The storm coming on, he attempted to weather it with the driver in the stage, after first blanketing the horses. On Wednesday morning the horses died. On Thursday morning Jenkins went mad, and on Friday morning he died. The driver was rescued so terribly frozen that both legs will have to be amputated. But that, one would think, must be little to suffer in comparison with the agony of passing twenty-four hours slowly freezing to death, beside a raving maniac, in the midst of a trackless desert of snow.

Other stories, not less harrowing or touching, the great storm gives us in plenty; and with them, instances not a few of that quick and resolute humanity which, in emergencies like this, often rises, simply and unconsciously, to real heroism. Such was the achievement of a poor brakeman on a Minnesota railway. Hearing that a train was snowed in seven miles off, and being off duty, he took as much provisions as he could carry, and set off to the rescue. He arrived so exhausted as to be scarcely able to speak, but his timely assistance, perhaps, saved many lives. It is good to hear that one of the passengers was so moved by the nobleness of the act that, quite in the old romantic fashion, he took a heavy gold chain from his neck and threw it over that of the brave brakeman, saying, "a better man should wear it." For achievements like these, there should be a better and more certain reward. There should be a humane society medal. Is it not time that we had one?

Social Times and Seasons.

The tide of society is now at flood. People who "do" society at all are, and for six weeks or so longer will be, at their wits' end how to get through what they call their social duties. Having lived through the exhausting heat of the last Summer, amid the solitudes and comforts of watering-place hotels, where they sought repose, and found it in dressing three times a day, and dancing with the thermometer at ninety, they now come in midwinter to the performance of the serious duties of their position. That was play, but this is work—work to be performed with a consciousness of its gravity and its importance, and which tasks to the utmost all their resources of mind, of body, and, in many cases, of pocket. No inconsiderable degree of the flurry of the social season is due to the crowding of nearly all the entertainments of the year into the time between New-Year's Day and Lent. Before the former date and after the latter, no lady would think of asking her friends to visit her, except as a kind of evening-service exercise, or in the penitential solitude of a morning call.

It is somewhat singular, this choice of our inclement Winter as our season of festivity, and the reason is not very obvious. It makes "society" much more difficult for the old and the feeble, and adds to its inconvenience and its expense for all. And, although the latter circumstance—the increase in expense—may be a recommendation to some persons, who seem to regard the expenditure of money as the most important concomitant of entertaining and being entertained, still it will not quite do to regard that consideration as the real cause for the choice of the Winter season. In olden times, the fashionable season followed the sitting of the courts. *Falstaff* says that he will find matter enough in *Justice Shallow* to keep *Prince Hal* in continual laughter, "the wearing-out of six fashions, which is four terms, or two actions." But now the London season is determined by the sitting of Parliament. A like influence would be felt with us only in the society of Washington; but there, too, social gaiety is at its highest in the Winter session of Congress.

The torrid heats of our Summer make it, indeed, a time ill-suited to a round of city gaiety. Crowded rooms, or even formal dinner parties, in city houses, with the thermometer ranging, or rather raging, between eighty and ninety degrees, would not be conducive to brilliancy, or even to good nature; and therefore Summer is wisely given up as a season of festivity. Our rich and mellow Autumn time seems well suited to such purposes. But that being the time with us when the country is most enjoyable, all those who can do so linger there through September and October. Spring and early Summer would seem for various reasons our best season for the enjoyment of pleasures really social. Then the weather makes overcrowding not too uncomfortable to be endured; then the streets are in such a condition that those who have carriages of their own could venture to use them without fear of remonstrances from their coachmen; then flowers are plentiful, and the brightening skies and softening air revive the spirits after the really exhausting severity of our Winter. In fact, the fittest time for social gaiety, north of the Potomac and the Ohio at least, is that between Lent and the Fourth of July, about which time our really hot weather sets in.

But our Winter fashionable season is a really American "institution"—one of the few distinctively American things we have. It has come down to us from the time—not long past—when the labors of the farm controlled our times and seasons. In the country, Spring, Summer, and Autumn are the time for work; Winter, when the crops are all housed, and the fields are frost-bound and covered with snow, is the time for schooling and visiting. Much the larger proportion, practically all, of our merchants and professional men are representatives of the class (if it may be called a class) which, at least a generation back, had rural, if not rustic, habits; and from those habits we derive our Winter social season, even in the City.

It would be well if, with our conformity to the fashions of our forefathers in this respect, we retained a little of the simplicity, the genuineness, and the heartiness of their social pleasures. There is, indeed, a great deal of nonsensical cant about the hollowness of fashionable society. Fashionable people are, in fact, very much like other people. They have a great deal of human nature in them—of its weakness and its frivolity, but no less of its stronger and worthier qualities. But of the unsatisfactory nature, indeed of the utter emptiness of much of our present fashionable way of enjoying society, fashionable people themselves are most thoroughly convinced, as the sensible and outspoken among them freely admit. The complaint is general on all hands that, with all the worry and expense that entertaining and being entertained in fashionable society now involves, there is so little real social enjoyment.

In bad eminence among our modes of social entertainment, is one that has come up in the last ten or twelve years, the morning "reception." The hostess receives her friends between 3 and 6. They come in fine morning dress, talk a little with each other, eat, if they like, (and they generally do like,) a late luncheon, which spoils their dinner without satisfying their appetites, and depart. Result on both sides, chiefly the waste of the best part of a day. Morning parties, of whatever kind, are foreign to the real tastes and habits of a hard-working people like us. They do better in societies composed of people who have not their bread to get, or at least their fortunes to make. But they do not suit us; and, except in a few houses, where the hostess is a woman of singular social tact and attraction, they are stupid. And yet, although they are generally voted stupid and unsatisfactory to all concerned, everybody gives them, and everybody that can goes to them. They really accomplish nothing but the giving of a certain number of people the opportunity of showing themselves to each other in good clothes, talking a little unmeaning talk, and eating a luncheon which they would be much better without. Dancing parties, music parties, dinner parties, evening conversation parties, are all pleasure-giving in their way; but the morning reception has no *raison d'être*. Yet, it is prevalent in fashionable society. It were well for both sexes if it could be discarded, and we could return to the more simple and sensible Winter evening sociable—really sociable—enjoyments of our fathers and mothers.

The Late Star-Shower.

The detailed and charted observations of the great star-shower of November last, as now made public by the eminent English astronomer, Prof. A. S. HERSCHEL, are highly interesting. If the old disciples of COPERNICUS and KEPLER could have watched these hosts of independent orbs rushing blindly round the sun, their notions of planetary harmony would have been rudely shaken. The earth is now known to encounter more than a hundred meteor-systems, of which the November stream perhaps furnishes about one-tenth of the whole number. We may obtain some slight idea of the latter phenomenon during its last manifestation from these startling facts: At Munster, in Westphalia, in the short space of fifty-three minutes, 2,000 meteors were counted by two observers. In Jutland one observer counted 2,400 in an hour. At the Gottingen Observatory 7,710 were seen in about three hours. Computations taking in all the results reported show that the actual width or transverse thickness of the meteor belts must have been fifty thousand miles, and that of their entire sum does not fall short of three hundred and fifty thousand miles. It seems to be an accepted principle, among those who gauge the strata of these moving myriads of tiny stars, that their number is proportioned to the size of the comet with which they are associated. As the November stream is an attendant of BIELA'S comet—quite an insignificant one—the inference is that the meteoric display witnessed in November is not to be compared with those which flash in the train of some of the more important cometary bodies. This is rendered still more significant if, as astronomers tell us, the earth does not in reality pass through the tail or envelope of the comet, but only through the dust particles (varying in weight from a few grains to ten or twenty pounds) left in its fiery wake. It is to be hoped that our own observers may soon be provided with instrumental and other means to enable them to enter the field of stellar research, upon an equal footing with the best equipped foreign astronomers. The first step in this direction will be the erection of the long-talked-of Physical Observatory.

"Medical" and Personal Advertising.

There is a good opportunity just now for some member of the Legislature to do an important service to society. During several years past, certain of the daily newspapers of this City, the *Herald* chief among the number, have made an advertising specialty under the head of "Medical," which has been the means of bringing disgrace on many a respectable family. Such women as Mme. RESTELL, alias Lohman; Mme. GRINDLE, and Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, and such men as LOOKUP EVANS, alias Kennedy, ROSENZWEIG, and MAURICEAU have, through the column referred to, been enabled to reach their victims, and make profits large enough to warrant the purchase of luxuriously furnished houses at the sea side, and in the fashionable thoroughfares of New-York. The testimony that sent Mme. RESTELL to the Penitentiary, and EVANS and ROSENZWEIG to the State Prison, is too fresh in the public memory to call for a reproduction of it here. But this much may be said for the furtherance of our object, that in every case the evidence of the principal witnesses went to show that the "Medical" columns of the daily and weekly journals had brought together the murdered women and their slayers.

We supposed at the time that no newspaper proprietor could afford to ignore a fact that had been so fully established, and refrained from making additional comments. In this, however, we confess to have been greatly mistaken. While the excitement occasioned by the TIMES exposures, and the prosecutions in the Courts, continued, the "Medical" column almost entirely disappeared; but in a few weeks afterward the names and addresses of the most notorious of the so-called doctors who had escaped arrest began to appear again, and to increase from day to day, until the representation was as strong, if not stronger, than it had ever been before. The *Herald* "Medical" column, on the 23d of the present month, contained cards from fifteen of these quacks. The first one on the list was that of a woman who escaped punishment for a crime some months ago, through a technicality. The second was that of her husband, under arrest with her for the same offense. The third was that of a man who is reported to have been once a barber, and to have obtained a medical diploma at an expense of forty dollars. The fourth was that of a woman who operates under an assumed name, and who is known to have graduated from the school of a woman who has served a year in the Penitentiary. The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh are those of men and women who are no better. The twelfth is that of a woman whose horrible cruelty was the means of causing the death of a young girl in Brooklyn, not long ago. She and her accomplice were arrested, but contrived to escape punishment, also by a legal technicality. The thirteenth is that of the most notorious of all. She it was who served out a sentence in the Penitentiary, and who, if justice were done, would be now in the State Prison, instead of being the owner and occupant of one of the finest dwellings on Fifth-avenue. The fourteenth and fifteenth are of the same character as the others. The "Personal" column is equally vile. It has been, for years, the medium through which thieves, women of doubtful reputation, and all sorts of low persons have been enabled to discover each other's haunts, arrange meetings, plan burglaries, and to evade justice. The last Legislature passed a measure providing adequate punishment for those found guilty of malpractice. The present Legislature must go further, by passing a law to prohibit the publication of the class of advertisements through the agency of which victims are procured. This is a matter that calls for immediate attention, and we hope it will be taken in hand by one of the Senators or Assemblymen from New-York, without delay. Public decency demands that a limit shall be put to the privileges of advertisers, and the sooner it is done the better.

MINOR TOPICS.

Economy is a good thing in corporate concerns, no doubt; but the Union Ferry Company, managing most of the Brooklyn ferries, gives the public a little too much of it. It is the rule on these ferries, and especially on the Fulton, to delay lighting the gas as long as any ray of light comes in through the cabin-windows, and passengers are frequently carried across in great crowds in that state of darkness which the old maxim calls the "blind man's holiday;" but which in this case is more likely to prove the holiday of the pickpockets. A similar rigid saving requires half of the lights in the cabins to be turned out at an absurdly early hour, and belated passengers are often denied the poor consolation of reading their paper or book during the long waitings after midnight. The surplus earnings of this corporation, as we know, are religiously devoted to one of the Brooklyn hospitals; but a little less regard for the hospital, and a little more for the comfort of passengers, would not violate the spirit of the law.

A meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will be held this afternoon to consider the proposition to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation. Delegations from the East-side Association, and some others, of this City, will attend to urge the measure as one of general advantage to New-York, and especially as tending to encourage the founding of homes by persons in moderate circumstances—mechanics, clerks, and small tradesmen. It is this class who now find it hard to own houses, and yet who, if they could procure them, mortgaged to a reasonable amount, would be most likely to save money and pay for them.

If any tax-payer thinks that the work of reform is done, let him read the statement in another column concerning Mr. TRACY'S bill as Warden of Ludlow-street Jail. The overcharges in this account are numerous and remarkable, but it cannot be said that they are very ingenious. The charge, for instance, of an amount of vegetables equal to 3½ pounds daily to each prisoner is one which is surpassed in clumsiness only by the charge of 9 pounds of tea. The warden is evidently unfit for the task he has assumed. His way of swindling would have done under TWEED'S definition of the word "audit," but it will surely bring him to grief under any honest examination.

The elaborate arguments in favor of the admission of the Territory of Colorado as a State have failed of their effect. The House yesterday laid the bill on the table. This result cannot, we think, be regretted. There has been growing in the public mind for years a conviction of the essential inequality existing as to the large and small States in the Federal Government. This inequality would be aggravated by the admission of States like Colorado, and it is difficult to see any good counterbalancing argument in its favor.

We have not heard much of that tidal wave since election, but yesterday it reappeared in the columns of the Springfield *Republican*. It is of opinion that "there is a flood-tide coming in. It doesn't make much noise as yet; but its hoarse murmurs are full of warning and menace." The prophet BOWLES distinctly heard these hoarse murmurs at Cincinnati, where he wept while SCHURZ played the "Heart Bowed Down"—which BOWLES took for one of BEETHOVEN'S "divine compositions." The tide was to have swept New-York State against GRANT by a majority of one hundred thousand. BOWLES staked his reputation on these very figures. BOWLES as a prophet has not been a great success—but *his* heart is not bowed down, and it must be admitted that he knows almost as much about tidal waves and politics as he does about music.

A bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. JACOBS deserves the serious consideration of that body. It is designed to put an end to the practice of carrying concealed weapons about the person—that practice which has already cost so many lives in this city. Any person not licensed by the authorities, who is found with a knife, pistol, or slung-shot in his possession will be rendered liable to imprisonment for five or ten years. It is said that ruffians would still carry arms under such a bill as this—taking all the risks—while honest citizens would be left defenseless. But until a severe punishment is inflicted upon men like NIXON, who have the means of committing murder always at hand, and do not hesitate a moment about using them, there will be no security for life in this city. The discretion of a magistrate or judge could always be depended on to discriminate between the case of the law. In some form or other, the provisions of Mr. JACOBS' bill will eventually have to be adopted.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD" AT THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

MM. Dennery and Plouvier, of Paris, are the French authors, and Mr. N. Hart Jackson, of New-York, the translator, or adapter, of a drama acted last night at the Union-square Theatre, under the title of "One Hundred Years Old." A full house was assembled, much interest was apparently felt in the performance, and the demonstrations of pleasure called forth by it were highly energetic. Much pains have been taken by the management to secure a creditable *mise en scene*, and the various pictures shown in the five acts are tasteful and effective. We have already, on Monday last, printed in detail the plot of this drama, and, as the English arrangement is a tolerably close copy of the original, further allusion in this regard is superfluous. Mr. Jackson has not bettered his original text where he has departed from it; but the instances of this, so far as we could gather from a first hearing without that text before us, are not many, and, consequently, "One Hundred Years Old" preserves much of the spirit and purpose of "Le Centenaire."

That spirit and purpose are mainly borrowed from two plays formerly well known to the stage, the most important of which being one that introduces the character of the famous physiognomist, Lavater. Mr. Mark Smith essays a very difficult and laboriously-elaborated character, in whom great age is associated with robust health, active benevolence, a curious kind of artless craftiness, and amazing physiognomical power. *M. Jacques Fauvel* is a bit, that is to say, by looking in people's eyes to understand precisely what little game they may happen, at the time, to be up to, and so to aid or disconcert them at his pleasure. This convenient capacity is, of course, peculiarly available for dramatic exigencies, and, in "One Hundred Years Old," it supplies, in truth, material for the most striking situations of the piece. Mr. Mark Smith acted *Jacques Fauvel* last night to the great satisfaction of his audience. He was immensely applauded, and called before the foothights at the ends of scenes—without waiting for the drop-curtain—to receive the public congratulations. There was much to admire in Mr. Smith's impersonation. It was never deficient in color, in emphasis, or in quick appreciation of the stage capabilities of the scene. Yet the embodiment, to us, was lacking in the delicacy, the repose, the pathos, and the variety, which pertain chiefly to the conception, and which the actor, as he believes in it, may, in a measure, acquire. In these qualities M. Lafont, the original actor of the character in Paris, was pre-eminent; and it is easy to see how, with them, the play can be made profoundly impressive. Nothing can alone, not even the energy which Mr. Smith has so abundantly at command, for the softness and tenderness, the little touches of second childishness, running finally athwart a vigor of astounding strength and vigor indeed, but which is only human, and breathy and dearly human after all. A recollection of the late Mr. Blake in parts of *Jean Dorat*, and of Mr. John Gilbert in parts of *Old Dornton* suggests to some sort what we would convey. Mr. Mark Smith is a versatile, an experienced, and a very clever artist—in some characters, to our mind, he is not surpassed by any performer of our time; but his humor is stronger than his pathos, and his powers of declamation more trusty than his insight into the subtleties of a highly sympathetic temperament. For all this, his *Jacques Fauvel* was, as we have said, vastly relished by the public, and will open, we believe, into a very admirable performance.

Her usually correct and forcible style served Mrs. Clara Jennings excellently well last evening in the heroine, *Ostrelle*. The lady is not deeply imaginative, but she is well studied and earnest, and has the merit, not too common, of being something like, in manners and appearance, what she is supposed to represent. Some passages were rendered by Mrs. Jennings with considerable neatness and felicity of effect, and these were deservedly applauded. Miss Mary Griswold has an extremely disagreeable part as *Juliette*, and acquitted herself therein with praiseworthy intelligence and feeling. The descriptive portion at the beginning Miss Griswold gave with a power and diversity of delivery unusual with so young an actress; and shadowed forth a prospective ability which practice and study may fairly be expected to develop. She should learn to speak colloquial passages with more distinctness. Mr. Mackay struggled manfully to make a prominent character study of *Martineau*, and with some success; but the sketch needs the sparkle and airy idiom of its parent tongue. Some French dramatic conceptions may be translated with little harm, but this is not of the number. *De Mauprat* is a rôle not well suited to the peculiar talents of Mr. George Parkes. The part is a very fine one, and, as the Union-square company is constituted, should have been played by Mr. Harkins. Mr. Parkes deserves credit for doing his best, and the best was well appreciated. Mr. Welsh Edwards was respectable in *George Fauvel*, and Mr. Montgomery was no less in *Bernard*. Some of the epigram of the play has been very nicely put into English by Mr. Jackson—to balance, apparently, some bad blunders in taste elsewhere—and those who had to speak it were careful last night to endow their words, according to their lights, with all possible stage effect. For the rest, we may repeat that the painted scenes are excellent, the properties not to be surpassed, and the dresses—with one or two ludicrous inconsistencies, considering we are bidden to remember the actions passes at the *present time*—all that they should be. The suspense was often extraordinarily demonstrative, and if this alone is to be regarded, "One Hundred Years Old" should be sent down as a great success. But, apart from, and independent of this, the piece combines several powerful elements of popularity, and we doubt not it will attract the public and remunerate the theatre for some time to come.

The Lecture Season.

HON. DANIEL DOUGHERTY ON ORATORY.

The third lecture of the Xavier Union course was delivered at Steinway Hall last evening by Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia. Mr. Dougherty chose oratory for his theme, and the expression of his thoughts on the subject, and the anecdotes and representations of distinguished foreign orators with which the more serious matter of his address was enlivened, held a large audience attentive until the close of his remarks. The lecturer first dwelt upon the essentials of an orator, as mentioned by the ancients and by modern men of genius; the inferior impressiveness of efforts for which preparation had been made was afterward asserted and illustrated; Mr. Dougherty then narrated an incident in the career of a New-York lawyer, and the tale of his own début as a speaker, and did so with an earnestness and a humor too genuine not to be uncommonly effective; a view of the condition of oratory in the pulpit and at the bar followed. The address was much applauded.

MR. BELLEW'S READINGS.

The first reading of Mr. Bellew in America is to occur at Association Hall this evening. The programme is liberal, varied, and interesting.

Musical.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.

A concert for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans is to be given at Steinway Hall this evening. Mlle. Dreadil is to sing, Dr. Damrosch will play the violin, and a pianist new to us, Mr. Albert Mayer, will be listened to for the first time in this City. The object of the entertainment is one deserving of all encouragement, and we trust that an overflowing audience will prove the existence of a wide appreciation of its worshipers.

LOUISIANA.

The Investigation Continued—Testimony of Gov. Pinchback and Messrs. Lynch, Bovee, and Foreman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Louisiana investigation was resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

Messrs. Mitchell and Southmayd, having searched three trunks full of election returns, produced the papers pertaining to the election of the Fourth Ward of New-Orleans, which Geo. E. Paris represents in the Pinchback House.

Mr. Ray presented the official journals of the Kellogg Senate and House of Representatives for the first and second days of the session, and the journal of the joint session at which the vote of the State was counted.

TESTIMONY OF GOV. PINCHBACK.

Gov. Pinchback recalled and examined by Mr. Morton: Was not present when the result of the vote of the State was announced in the Senate, and did not know upon what the declared result was based.

By Gen. McMillan—There was one count of the vote made during the extra session. Witness was present. Don't know positively why it was counted a second time. Believed it was thought best to count it in the regular session, to avoid any question as to the legality of the count.

At the request of Mr. Morton, Gov. Pinchback gave the names of the members of the Kellogg Senate who were returned by the Lynch and not by the De Feriet board, as follows:

Messrs. Burch, Blunt, Cage, Herwig, Harper, Kelso, Pollard, Sypher, Wharton, Green, Blackburn, and Alexander. These Senators were seated on certificates signed by Secretary of State Bovee, and based on the returns of the Lynch board.

Mr. Trumbull questioned the witness at some length concerning his Presidency of the Senate, &c., all of which was covered by the examination yesterday.

Mr. Pinchback said that the Governor and his friends laid great stress upon the precedent of the Voorhees case in Louisiana in 1865, as controlling the matter of the ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor's tenure of office. That precedent occurred under the old Constitution of the State. There was another noted precedent in a Missouri case to which he would call attention, and which took the contrary ground.

Mr. Trumbull—Does the old Constitution differ from the new in that particular?

Mr. Pinchback—I don't know that it does.

Gov. Warmoth—It does not.

EVIDENCE RULED OUT.

Mr. Ray asked to place in evidence Gov. Warmoth's proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session, and desired to question Gov. Warmoth and others to prove that Warmoth called on Pinchback the night before the organization and tried to bribe him to organize the extra session in accordance with his wishes.

Gov. Warmoth said he had no objection to going into that question if the committee desired, but he wanted to summon witnesses from New-Orleans to disprove the statement; he could establish the fact that Mr. Pinchback was not in the habit of resisting a temptation of that kind.

Mr. Pinchback (excitedly)—If you can establish anything of that kind, Governor, I think you ought to do it.

Gov. Warmoth—Well, if the committee means to take that latitude I have no objection.

Mr. Morton asked that the room be cleared, that the committee might consult in private upon the admissibility of the question.

Gen. McMillan objected to the question on the ground that it had nothing to do with the organization of the Legislature.

Mr. Ray said that it was an attempt on the part of the Governor to influence the organization.

In a few minutes the doors were again opened, and Mr. Morton announced that the question was ruled out.

MR. LYNCH RECALLED.

Mr. Lynch recalled, and examined by Mr. Morton: Mr. Burch was returned on the returns of the United States Supervisors, and upon such other evidence, in the way of affidavits, &c., as the board could procure. The evidence showed that voters were prevented, by intimidation, from voting. Such parties were permitted to vote by affidavit; did not have returns of the United States Supervisors from all the polls of the Senatorial vote; thinks he had them from a majority of the polls; could not say how many affidavits were counted; Mr. Bovee said that the number was 450 or over.

By Gen. McMillan—Mr. Lynch thought that the returns were signed by the Republican United States Supervisors only, either excluded or counted whole polls; don't think they had a single return from any poll in the district; thought the affidavits counted were printed forms. The affidavits will show whether they state that the parties were wrongfully deprived of the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The affidavits were sent by the United States Supervisors; don't think they were sealed up.

By Mr. Ray—East Baton Rouge has always returned large Republican majorities.

By Gov. Warmoth—Knows that Dr. Day, who was not a Republican candidate, was elected from that district in the reconstruction election; there was a contest and he voted to seat Day.

By Gen. McMillan—East Baton Rouge was garrisoned; heard that Burch advised colored men not to vote at doubtful boxes, and not to vote at all if not allowed to vote in a box they were sure of.

By Mr. Ray—Understood that two boxes were kept, and that the votes of only one were returned.

By Gen. McMillan—Don't know whether it was the case. Did not have the returns.

Gov. Warmoth—They were counted by the Supervisors.

Mr. Ray's recollection was to the contrary.

By Gov. Warmoth—Don't remember how many polls there were in the parish in 1870. Recollect that Warmoth was pleased with the result. Don't know that he denounced the action of the Supervisors in providing only four polls. The election in 1870 was the only one since reconstruction, when that parish went Republican.

By Mr. Lewis—The registration list in that parish was lost, and it was declared necessary to have a new registration. Don't know positively, but understood that the Registers would not allow two colored men to register to one white.

By Mr. Morton—In the count for Blunt from the Parish of Red River, in addition to the report of the United States Supervisor, affidavits of citizens, and other evidence in the Parish of Natchitoches, there were certified returns, and the board counted some 1,200 affidavits from De Soto. There was no contest in Sabine. They took the Democratic returns.

By Gen. McMillan—Natchitoches was thrown out upon the sworn evidence that the Republicans had no opportunity to vote. They did not know where the polls were until the day of the election, and that they were put in out-of-the-way places and kept in possession of Democrats. There seemed to be a settled design to prevent Republicans from voting, and that there was not a fair election.

By Mr. Trumbull—The evidence was all ex parte. No witnesses were examined. Was not influenced by newspaper statements. The affidavits which formed the evidence were sworn to before authorized officers. Were assured that this was the case by certificates from United States Courts showing who the supervisors were. Received them from Mr. Wolf, the United States Commissioner and Supervisor of Election of the State. Had no statement of any State supervisor or other election officer that there had been intimidation, bribery, or corruption.

Mr. Trumbull read the law requiring such certificates to authorize the board to refuse to return the votes of any poll.

Mr. Lynch thought the law should be construed liberally, so as to let the board get all the information possible.

By Mr. Hill—Don't think that the board formally inquired whether they had any right to accept anything but the returns of the State officers to inquire whether there was not bribery, &c., at the polls, but they did practically conclude that they could.

By Mr. Ray—Admitted the *National Republican* of New-Orleans, of Dec. 7, as the record of the date upon which his board promulgated the returns of the election, to wit: On the evening of the day upon which the board made the official demand upon the Governor for the official returns; thought the shutting of the door in the face of the committee of the board was sufficient assurance that the returns would not be delivered. Bovee admitted that the board did not wait for an answer from the Governor to their demand.

By Mr. Morton—Mr. Lynch said that the canvass of the votes was very nearly completed before this demand was made. Did not wait to see whether he would obey Judge Durell's order for the returns, but took it for granted from the treatment the committee received that he would not. After Durell made the order above-mentioned there was no demand upon the Court for a process to compel the delivery of the returns so far as witness knew. In Case's district the returns from the United States Supervisors were the basis of the board's returns. In one parish in this district the same registration papers were voted on at two polls, and 100 votes were thrown out; in another the State canvassers left the work incompleted.

Mr. Morton said it seemed to him that the committee should not inquire so much what the decision of the board was as to find that the board who were constituted judges by the law had certain evidence before them upon which they acted.

Mr. Trumbull's view was that the board had no right to count the votes at all, and that the witness did not know upon what evidence they did act. Witness was examined concerning each disputed district, and in each said that the board acted upon the returns of the United States officer and affidavits furnished by them, and that he did not know how these officers procured and papers except the papers themselves showed.

By Mr. Ray—Mr. Bovee stated that in the parish of Rapides the evidence showed that the Register kept the books in his own residence, and refused to permit colored men to come in to register. The testimony of Mr. Lynch showed that in all the actions of his board in throwing out polls, counting affidavits as votes, &c., and returning certain parties as elected, the board acted upon what it considered sufficient evidence of fraud, intimidation, or unfairness, as the case might be, which evidence, as above stated, was furnished by the United States Supervisor's evidence, upon which the board acted, has been sent for, and is now on the way from New-Orleans. In no instance did the board have the official returns of the State officers authorized by law.

Mr. Trumbull directed Mr. Lynch to look over the evidence upon which his board acted when it shall arrive, and pick out and present to the committee that upon which the committee acted in the disputed districts above mentioned.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BOVEE.

Mr. Bovee, ex-Secretary of State, sworn and examined by Mr. Morton—After his removal from office by Warmoth, he again came into possession of the office Dec. 6. Made a list of the Senators and Representatives elected in 1872, and submitted it to the Legislature. Sent in no original papers upon which the count for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor was made, only a duplicate of the returns of the board. The evidence of fraud before his committee came from all but thirty parishes, he thinks, leaving twenty-one parishes from which such evidence came. In his own parish a new and unnecessary registration was given. Had great difficulty in registering. Had but three days to register 500 voters. Got some 360 registered in that time. Some voters had to travel from two to ten miles, and spend from two to five days to be registered. The register gave notice of where he would be at certain times, and then he sometimes ran out of blanks. Once he said he would be at a certain place at a certain time. Witness went there with some 250 voters and he was not there, but was at another place. There was an evident intention to prevent the registration of Republicans. Some parties on the other side complained of these difficulties, but as a general thing they had no trouble. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee seemed to have the whole thing in his command, and got his full strength registered. There were some parishes in which the difficulties were much greater. There was some evidence of false registration, and some of double voting in some parishes. Does not know of any instance in which affidavits counted as votes were signed before being filled out. The blank affidavits were generally sent to the United States Supervisors.

To Mr. Trumbull—Witness was a candidate for Police Judge, which was about the same as County Supervisor; the votes for the office were canvassed the same as the other votes. After the Supreme Court decreed that he was Secretary of State, witness had a duplicate seal made. This was about the 4th of December; might sometimes have been slightly influenced by other than sworn statements, but in the main they were sworn statements. In some instances the returns were signed by both United States Supervisors, but such cases were not many.

By Mr. Hill—The board had only tally sheets and blanks giving the number of votes for each candidate.

By Mr. Morton—There were some parishes in which the State officers would not allow the Federal Supervisors to witness the counting of votes for members of Congress, but in most instances they were not excluded until after that count was made; in some instances they were allowed to witness the counting of the votes for all candidates both State and Federal.

By Mr. Trumbull—Thinks the returns for members of Congress were usually signed by both the United States Supervisors.

By Gov. Warmoth—Received three or four injunctions; don't recollect when any of them were served; might have been served with an injunction from the Eighth District Court on the night of the 5th, forbidding the Board from counting and canvassing the votes. Injunctions were issued every little while, but I just threw them away and did not pay any attention to them.

Gov. Warmoth read the injunction issued on the 5th, restraining the Lynch Board from considering any returns except those presented by the Governor.

Witness could not say whether it was received by the Board or not.

MR. FOREMAN RECALLED.

Mr. Foreman was recalled and examined by Mr. Morton concerning the election returns in the disputed districts, mentioned as made by his board. He testified that Burch received 1,143 votes, and his opponent 1,652; Blunt received 1,503; Puckett, 3,821; F. A. Cage, 3,060; D. S. Cage, 3,593. The board had no returns from Terrebonne Parish. Herwig received 1,399; Thompson, 2,285; Harper, 1,493; Leonard, 1,863; Kelso, 1,169; White, 2,680. No declaration was made in regard to Pollard's district. The returns were from one parish in lead-pencil, and seemed altered. As they appeared, Pollard had 300 or 400 majority without that parish. His opponent had 500 or 600 majority. Sypher had 1,535; White, 1,616. In the case of Wharton the board made no return, because of intimidation at the polls. Greene had 719; Hodge, 938; Graham, 1,511; Blackburn, 2,436; McDonald, 4,178; Alexander, 741; Kelley, 1,274; Massicot, 3,075; Lewis, 5,475.

Mr. Morton asked the gentlemen on either side to present to-morrow a list of the members of the Kellogg House not returned by both boards, saying the committee would make a similar investigation concerning the House as they had already made concerning the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS TESTIMONY.

Mr. Lynch said in reply to a question by Mr. Morton, that the office to which his son had been appointed by Pinchback, was Commissioner of Live Stock. His son first accepted and then resigned, lest he should put witness in a false position. Just before the Board met to count the votes, Warmoth, in conversation with witness, suggested that the office of Inspector of Levees would be a good place for him. There was no salary attached to it. Longstreet's appointment, mentioned yesterday, was suggested by witness. He did not believe that Longstreet knew anything about it in advance. He did not know nor believe that any appointments of members of the board were made with the intention of influencing their action; heard rumors to the effect that Herron made his appointment the condition of his action on the board; knew nothing of the case; never heard such rumors concerning others.

Mr. Warmoth read the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1872.

DEAR CAPTAIN: The papers give intelligence of the fusion, and heartily glad was I to see it. This makes the election of the combined ticket a certainty, and will do much toward helping the cause in the South. I shall get home in time to help and assist in the count and make the certificates for the duly elected. In the meantime, as you and I both are very fond of Dr. Southworth, I think I shall have to get you to speak to Gov. McEnery for his place. Of course, we do not want him turned out, but under the circumstances, &c., &c., let us ask him to retire. There is no sort of question about the election of Greeley, but the Grant people are making great exertions. With regards to all, I am truly yours.

(Signed,) F. J. HERRON.

Lynch never saw letter; knew nothing about it. Warmoth swore that he had seen letter; knew Herron's handwriting; knew that it was written by Herron to Jno. C. Sinnot.

Mr. Lynch, further examined by Mr. Trumbull—Stated all the members of his board except himself were appointed to lucrative offices by Pinchback, one of which was created by the Legislature, members of which were returned by said board; was present when appointments were discussed by Pinchback and others; advised they be made, thinking the parties eminently competent.

The investigation then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Aid for Mrs. Phyfer.

Rev. George Hollis, No. 196 North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., acknowledges the following contributions for the widow of C. H. Phyfer:

G. G. Saxe	$5 00
Unknown person	5 00
Orlando M. Bogart, per NEW-YORK TIMES	5 00
R. W. Bogart, per NEW-YORK TIMES	5 00
"Sympathy"	5 00
G. B. Brinckerhoff, No. 805 Broadway	5 00
J. H. Welsh, No. 805 Broadway	5 00
J. L. C.	1 00
J. F. Deininger, Tenth-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street	1 00
John Weber, Tenth-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street	1 00
"A Widow," bundle of clothing and	2 00
W. B. Heward, New Bridge, N. J.	2 00
K. H., per NEW-YORK TIMES	10 00
W. C. H., per NEW-YORK TIMES	5 00
Total	$57 00
Previously acknowledged	290 00
Total received	$347 00

Wreck of the Steam-Ship Britannia.

A cable dispatch in another column announces the loss of the steam-ship Britannia, of the Anchor line. She went ashore on the Island of Arran, Firth of Clyde, but the loss of life, if any, has not been reported. The vessel was built in Glasgow ten years ago, and was one of the oldest steamers of the line. The makers were Messrs. Tod & McGregor, and she carried 1,370 tons burden. She was 261 feet long, and her beam was 35 feet. She sailed under the command of Capt. Morrison at the time of the wreck, and was regarded in every way perfectly seaworthy.

There are four other ships bearing the same name, belonging to different companies. Up to a late hour yesterday, no intelligence of the loss of the Britannia had been received at the New-York office of the Anchor Line Company, other than the dispatch of the Associated Press.

The Market Savings Bank.

The swindled depositors of the Market Savings Bank, and the public generally, will be glad to learn that active efforts are now being made to deal out a certain measure of justice to those who have been instrumental in causing the disgraceful collapse of that institution. The details are withheld, for the present, for obvious reasons, but it is expected that satisfactory disclosures can shortly be made.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Books for Sing Sing Prison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Hubbel's note in yesterday's TIMES, asking contributions of books for the inmates of Sing Sing Prison, does credit to himself as their agent and warden, by thus bringing their needs before those who can help them, and opens to the public a very easy way to "visit those in prison."

If there were some place in the City where packages of books could be sent to be forwarded in bulk from thence, I am sure a far greater quantity could be collected than if each person could only send them to the prison by express, a way which would give each family so much trouble, that many would be deterred by that from doing anything in the matter.

Now, whenever a person performs one generous act, we naturally presume he will do another when a fit opportunity is presented.

The benevolent and efficient labors of the staff of THE TIMES in the cause of the Poor Children's Fund make it quite a matter of course that you would accept another trust for the poor and helpless—even those "in prison."

Hoping you may be willing to take the trouble we know it will give you, may we send our packages of books to your office, as a temporary depot, for you to forward to their destination, and thus assist and oblige

PRISONERS AND THEIR FRIENDS!

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1873.

Mr. Dimock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some of the papers have given place to stories about Mr. Dimock, the President of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, implying that there was some deception about his reported illness, and that there is something mysterious about his Southern tour. In the absence of this gentleman—for whom I make free to speak by the right of intimate friendship—will you allow me to say that these stories are false and cruel? Mr. Dimock has been confined to his bed at his home in Elizabeth for over a month past, by a dangerous illness, which has brought him so low as to alarm his family and friends. He has been attended by Dr. Hammond, of this City, by Dr. Pettit, of Elizabeth, and by another Elizabeth physician, whose name is not in my mind. Some time ago, his doctors warned him that he must leave immediately for a milder climate; but he remained from day to day, in the hope that he might get over the necessity of leaving, and in hope that he might be able to keep in order his extensive business affairs, and regulate the interests of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company. Last week, however, these medical advisers ordered him to leave at once, if he would save his life, and he was consequently taken to the South, accompanied by some members of his family, and by one of his physicians. Having been with him just before his departure, I am prepared to say that no one who then saw him would doubt his illness. As he is yet in the flush of youth, and is possessed of a strong constitution and the highest natural exuberance of spirits, there is good reason for believing that he will soon be restored to health, and ready again to take hold of his affairs, lively as ever.

I am glad to find that THE TIMES has not given currency to any of the cruel and false stories about Mr. Dimock. JOHN SWINTON.

Not a Pensioner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your "own correspondent," in his letter to you from Paris, under date of Jan. 16, refers to Mr. Louis Ratisbonne in terms which I cannot allow to pass in silence, as they reflect upon the honor of my brother. Your correspondent says: "Some of the articles on the Emperor's death are simply disgusting, but for positive brutality, I must give the palm to Louis Ratisbonne, of the *Journal des Débats*. This is a pensioner upon the Emperor's bounty, he having an income from the latter's private purse, and with a much-coveted sinecure, which gave him a living. He was librarian at the palace of Fontainebleau, one of those posts given to needy literary men in order to insure them freedom from want, and leisure to pursue their studies."

As regards "the palm of brutality," which your "own correspondent" awards to my brother on account of the article which he has written on the death of the Emperor, I clip the following from the *Gazette de France*, a paper hostile to the *Journal des Débats*:

"M. Louis Ratisbonne has written a very dignified and moderate article, which concludes as follows:

'The hour of death is sacred, yet we have to bear in mind that Napoleon III. has organized for himself a political responsibility essentially his own. In one of his speeches in which he identified the nation with his person, he said that the judges which he recognized were God, his conscience, and posterity. Their verdict, which he probably considered to be one furthest off, is now due. God and history have opened their books. They might take into account his melancholy end, the penalty which he paid during his life, which surpassed the dreams of avenging fancy. They will take into account his amiable qualities, his gentleness, which stand in strange contrast to those bloody disasters which are forever connected with his name, and under which France, even while she is recovering, remains down stricken.

"The Emperor is the Emperor," once said one of our friends and masters, Mr. Saint-Marc-Girardin. There are no other institutions beside him.

It is the Empire, therefore, which is dead and buried to-day, without, unfortunately, leaving anything behind but our ruins.

Now, at least, the Empire is peace, the peace of the grave yard!'"

But, I am now coming to a serious calumny. My brother, who is charged with insulting the memory of the Emperor, would, indeed, be guilty of treason, if he had received a pension from the privy purse of the Emperor, and if he had ever been appointed by him librarian at Fontainebleau.

My brother has never been in the pay of the Empire, and *never would have been*, for he has been for the last twenty years editor of a paper which was hostile to the Empire. He has been appointed librarian at Fontainebleau by the Republic, vice Mr. Octave Feuillet, his predecessor. I remain, Sir, with regard, yours respectfully, EDM. RATISBONNE,

Editor of *Le Bulletin de New-York*.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1873.

The Fourteenth Amendment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Circuit Court at Albany, yesterday, Miss Susan B. Anthony made one more step toward the consummation of her hopes—a final decision on the right to vote under the recent amendments to the Constitution. Miss Anthony is not in the remotest degree likely to gain her case, nor if it were ever so desirable that women should vote, would hers be a good case. When so important a change in our Constitution as she proposes is made, it will be done openly and unmistakably, and not be left to the subtle interpretation of a clause adopted for a wholly different purpose.—NEW-YORK TIMES.

In the above editorial item, I find three assertions, on each of which allow me to make a few comments.

First—You say "Miss Anthony is not in the remotest degree likely to gain her case."

When she first applied to Henry R. Selden, one of the ablest lawyers in the State of New-York, to defend her in the Courts, he said, "You have no law to stand upon, and I do not like to go into Court with any client whose case is not backed by law."

"You are mistaken, Sir," said Miss Anthony; "I have law, Constitution, and the opinions of able Judges and lawyers on my side, and here are the documents for your thoughtful consideration, and $100 fee for your trouble. I will call again in a few days, after you have had time to read the 'Federal Constitution with its amendments,' and the debates thereon from time to time, with 'Ben Butler's Report' on our memorial to Congress, and the able arguments of lawyers and decisions of Judges in cases similar to mine already tried in different Courts, which, if you will read, I think you will change your opinion."

Judge Selden read and studied the case for days, and found it a question of constitutional law, involving not only Susan B. Anthony's right to vote, but the fundamental principles of our republican government.

When Miss Anthony called on Judge Selden a second time she found him an enthusiastic supporter of our demand under the Fourteenth Amendment. He exclaimed, on seeing her, "there is law enough, not only to protect you in the exercise of your right to vote, but to enfranchise every woman in the land." In the case of Myra Bradwell vs. the State of Illinois, in which the plaintiff was denied the right to practice law on the ground that she was a married woman, Hon. Matt. Carpenter, who argued the case in the Supreme Court, took the ground that, under the Fourteenth Amendment, she had the right to practice law; and he based his argument on the last sentence of section 1 of the Federal Constitution: * * * "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States."

I quote this case merely to show that our most astute thinkers see a new safeguard for the rights of women as well as negroes in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. As lawyers are the best class of thinkers in the country, and as every one who has studied woman's suffrage as a constitutional question has declared her right to some new privileges under the Fourteenth Amendment, I think Miss Anthony's case stands a fair chance for a favorable decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, especially if Chief Justice Chase's life is spared until it reaches there.

Second—You say Miss Anthony's "is not a good case."

What could be better? A Republican officer arrests a Republican woman for voting a clean Republican ticket. As an active supporter of a party that has just gone into power with such overwhelming majorities, this is a peculiarly great case. In all other cases thus far tried, women have been plaintiffs, and thus have had all the aggressive steps to make, and expenses to pay, but now we have the United States vs. Susan B. Anthony. This mild, modest maid has nothing to do of an offensive character. She obeys the Marshal and studies the Constitution. The United States pays her traveling expenses, for her breakfast, and dinners, and furnishes her with an easy chair and good company on state occasions.

Then, too, Miss Anthony is a woman of brains; she could defend herself in any court, and if she should get an adverse decision, and be sentenced to Sing Sing for illegal voting, she would calmly accept the punishment and be great even under so sore an affliction.

Third—You say, "When so important a change in our Constitution as she proposes is made, it will be done openly and unmistakably, and not be left to the subtle interpretation of a clause adopted for a wholly different purpose."

Those who claim that women are "citizens" and already possessed of the right to vote, propose no further change in the Constitution. We think we have guarantees enough already to protect every citizen under Government.

We are not driven to the subtle interpretation of a clause, for the whole letter and spirit of the Constitution show that document to be our great charter of rights, made to secure the blessing of liberty to all the "citizens" of the Republic, and as it is the duty of the Supreme Court so to interpret its language, women are making earnest efforts to have their claims adjudicated at this tribunal.

If women should be enfranchised by a judicial decision, it will not be the first time, that justice has stood before us blind to caste and condition. Though England had held slaves for centuries, yet in the "Somerset case" Lord Mansfield, by a judicial decision, not only set the man free, but declared that no slave could breathe on the soil of Great Britain. The Chief Justice of Massachusetts abolished slavery in that State by a similar decision, without any amendment of the Constitution. Thus you see, Mr. Editor, it is not a new thing we are asking of our sires and sons to-day; for able judges have led the way. Neither is it an unimportant tuing, for injustice to the humblest citizen involves the liberty of all. This is not simply a question of woman's enfranchisement, but it involves the settlement of Federal and State rights and powers, constitutional law, and republican institutions.

Respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

OBITUARY.

John W. Brodie.

This gentleman, who was well known in New-York as an able and conscientious journalist, died at his residence, No. 279 Hudson-street, yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. His death resulted from hemorrhage of the lungs, arising from pneumonia. Mr. Brodie has been for several years connected with the New-York *Dispatch, Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Sun.* and other journals. Since his arrival in this country four years ago, he obtained considerable reputation as a journalist, but particularly in his capacity of base-ball editor of the *Dispatch* and *Spirit of the Times*. At the time of his death he was City editor of the former journal. Mr. Brodie has contributed, from time to time, to almost every paper of note in this City, and his writings were invariably characterized by impartiality, clearness, and a strongly-evinced knowledge of his subjects. Mr. Brodie was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and at the time of his decease was thirty-eight years of age. While quite a young man he served with the commissariat staff during the Russian war, in the Crimea, where his attention to duty, and study for those with whom he was associated, gained for him many admirers. He came to New-York in 1869, and since then has occupied in succession the positions of dramatic and City editor of the New-York *Dispatch*. He was a warm-hearted, honorable gentleman, with a singular faculty for making friends, and a kindly disposition toward all. He belonged to the Caledonian Club and St. Andrew's Curling Club, by the members of which he was held in general estimation. His remains will to-morrow, in accordance with his own request, be conveyed to Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., for interment. A widow and two children survive his loss.

Changes in the Navy Register.

It appears that fifty-two officers, originally of the merchant marine, but admitted in 1868 to the regular navy, are now endeavoring to be advanced on the Navy Register. On admission, they were commissioned as lieutenants, masters, and ensigns; but, in the natural order of promotion, sixteen of them have become lieutenant-commanders, while the remaining thirty-six are lieutenants. Now, however, they claim to go over graduates of the Naval Academy, as follows: Of the lieutenant-commanders, five to pass over thirty-four numbers, while the remaining eleven (in another part of the list), want to go over twenty-five numbers; of the thirty-six lieutenants, eight (now at the head of the list) claim promotion to the grade of lieutenant-commander, and then to pass over twenty-seven officers in that grade; the remaining twenty-eight want first to go over a whole class of forty-two lieutenants, then be promoted to the grade of lieutenant-commander, and, finally, go over twenty-seven officers of that grade—a grand total of fifty-two going over 103! Such stupendous jumping was never before attempted in the navy, and, even if based on justice, must, if brought about, cause inconceivable discontent among those passed over. Retardment of promotion for years, consequent loss of pay, receiving orders from former juniors in rank—these, all questions of the greatest moment to the naval officer, are involved. The volunteer officers claim their advancement under a law of Congress; it would, therefore, seem that they are simply asking justice. But the regular officers have also laws of Congress, even more explicit than that relating to the volunteers, which, if carried out, would not only secure beyond all doubt their present position on the Navy Register, but also, probably advance them above some of the volunteer officers put in ahead of them. That such laws exist was clearly shown in an article recently published in the *Army and Navy Journal*, entitled "The Advancement of Certain Officers in the Navy," wherein the writer, according to excellent legal opinion, has made a clear case with good arguments.

We deem the cases similar—not conflicting. Both are equitable—hence a partial fulfillment of the law, as for the volunteers alone, must evidently inflict gross injustice on the regular officers. The fact of the volunteer officers employing legal talent to press their claims, has forced the graduates of the Naval Academy to do likewise. The latter have been fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman who, for honor, ability, and legal acumen, stands at the head of his profession in America—Hon. William M. Evarts, of New-York.

Police Troubles in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29.—The Board of Police Commissioners, last night, issued an order suspending Superintendent of Police Washburne from duty, and appointing E. P. Ward Acting Superintendent. Superintendent Washburne is charged with neglect of duty, incompetency, and disobedience of the rules and regulations of the board, and conduct unbecoming a police officer. Washburne, acting under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, refuses to recognize the authority of the Commissioners to suspend him, and declares his intention of continuing to exercise the powers and perform the duties of his office. In the meantime, the Acting Superintendent has issued an order abrogating the order issued by Superintendent Washburne recently, prescribing twelve hours' continuous service for patrolmen. The indications are that the Captains and other police officers will recognize the authority of Acting Superintendent Ward, and ignore Superintendent Washburne.

Fires and Loss of Life in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—Seth Norwood & Co.'s shoe manufactory, in Beverly, was damaged by fire, yesterday, to the extent of $10,000. The fire originated in the stairway, from a can of benzine igniting while a lighted lamp was being filled. Egress from the building was cut off, except by the elevator and windows. A large number of men and women were at work in the building, but fortunately escaped. Sumner Tratton, Albert Sargent, a Miss Hamilton, Isaac Woodbury, Mr. Lord, and Frank Centre were all more or less burned or otherwise severely injured.

Mrs. Emma French was burned to death to-day, in Haverhill, her clothes taking fire from a stove.

The box-shop and saw-mill of the Wells River Manufacturing Company, at Wells River, Vt., was burned last night. The loss is $12,000, which is partially insured.

ICE AND SNOW.

Threatened Destruction of the Town of Port Deposit, Md.—Ice Thirty Feet Deep.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Jan. 29.—After the experience of last week, the apprehensions of the people of this town are by no means allayed by the severe freezing weather which has prevailed during the past forty-eight hours, hardening and deepening the ice forming the tremendous gorge which extends from Watson's Island, four miles down the river, past the town, and several miles up stream. The snow of Monday lies deep on the hills, and the stiff, frozen ground beneath it forbids any hope of its absorption when a thaw or rain comes, but all the water it forms will come coursing down the valleys, increasing the volume of water to an extent that threatens almost the annihilation of the town. On Davis & Way's wharf the ice is piled up eighteen feet high, and the water being fourteen feet deep and filled to the bottom, a solid mass of ice thirty-four feet thick waits the pressure of the stream and floes to move it down to sweep away lumber piles, wharves, and buildings along the bank like card-houses. All the way across the river, seven-eighths of a mile, the ice rests on the rocky bottom, and is heaved up twenty feet above ordinary level. The water that is going down the river is confined to a narrow channel along the western bank. The volume is great and the current swift, and a course has been cut out fifty feet deep through the sand, where, last Summer, not three feet of water could be found. The embankment of the tide-water canal is sixty feet under the ice, and the current has washed out the foundation to an extent unknown, but it is generally believed that the damage is so extensive that no attempt will be made to repair it. The canal will be abandoned in favor of a railroad already projected between here and Rock Run. Travel, except for pedestrians, is suspended. A large force of men are employed digging out the ice on the turnpike, where the road is nearest the water level. Here the destruction is apparent, sheds, out-houses, and telegraph poles thrown down, houses moved from their foundations, and fences flattened. The telegraph office has not yet been brought down from Rock Run, whither it was removed when the office here became untenable. The railroad track is not distinguishable along the river front, and its place is only noted by a confused heap of ice, a little higher than the gorge outside. Further up stream the course of the track is marked by pieces of broken rails and ties on end. The repairs to the mile of track invaded by ice will, at a low estimate, cost $5,000. The thermometer is watched with intense anxiety, and every degree it falls is hailed with pleasure as postponing the evil day. To-night the sky is clouded over, and rain is evidently at hand. In case it comes, to-morrow will see the beginning of trouble.

The Cold Snap in this City Yesterday.

The cold snap yesterday, although not at all pleasant to those whose business compelled them to be out of doors, was still preferable to a misty, snowy atmosphere, with oceans of slush under foot. The side-walks, in most instances, were comparatively clean, and seemed to be more than usually crowded by pedestrians, who preferred a brisk walk to a cold ride in the cars. Not a few unwary travelers, however, came to grief by stepping on the treacherous hummocks of snow which here and there abound along the thoroughfares. The "oldest inhabitant" said that yesterday morning was the coldest for many seasons, and the thermometrical record given below bears out this conclusion. Furs which were laid aside for the season were once more put into requisition yesterday, and those who failed to protect their ears suffered much from the intense cold. None suffered, however, more than the poor in the wretched tenement-houses. Out-door work is naturally scarce at this season of the year, and the laboring classes have not much employment. The result is that their families are suffering as much, if not more, from cold as from hunger. They are not able to purchase fuel of any description, and it is rare to see a coal fire in any of their wretched apartments. The poor little children, badly clad, badly fed, and badly housed, sit crouching in the corner, opposite, perhaps, the dying embers of a few burnt sticks, and in this position, pass day after day, and night after night, as when night comes they have no other room to sleep in. There was a large number of sleighs out yesterday in the upper portions of the City, and the merry tinkling of the bells was heard to an advanced hour in the evening.

It will be seen from the following record, taken at Gelston's, and extending over the past twenty years, that the temperature on no corresponding date has been so low as yesterday:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.		7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
1873	3	13	10	1861	29	37	40
1872	15	11	17	1860	21	29	31
1871	24	31	31	1859	36	40	41
1870	39	46	42	1858	33	37	38
1869	32	47	47	1857	31	34	36
1868	30	34	36	1856	28	36	34
1867	13	23	24	1855	40	45	41
1865	15	28	29	1854	12	20	23
1864	33	54	56	1853	22	32	36
1863	34	37	38	1852	33	47	46
1862	29	35	36	1851	42	43	38

At 7 A. M. the thermometer on Staten Island marked 2° below zero.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	23	0	3½ P. M.	18	10
6 A. M.	19	2	6 P. M.	18	11
9 A. M.	9	3	9 P. M.	16	8
12 M.	11	5	12 P. M.	15	5

Average temperature yesterday, 6¾.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 16¾.

The Weather in the West and South—The Thermometer Forty Degrees Below Zero.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer at Fort Porter, the bleakest point in the city, registered 22° below zero. To-day is clear and still cold at 4° below zero.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 29.—To-day has been one of the coldest days of the season. The thermometer at 6 A. M. stood at 13° below zero. It has been intensely cold all day and this evening, the mercury ranging from 4° to 8° below zero. At 9 P. M. it is still growing colder.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The weather has been intensely cold all day. This morning the mercury was 8° below zero. To-night it is at zero and is still falling.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—The mercury has ranged from zero to ten degrees below for the past thirty-six hours. The weather is still very cold this morning, but will probably moderate before night.

The closing of the river again at this point is seriously threatened.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.—Last night was the coldest of the season, the mercury was four degrees above and this morning twenty degrees above zero. At noon the ice in the river was heavier than at any time this season.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 29.—This has been the coldest day of the season, the mercury this morning ranging from 23° to 31° below zero, according to location.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Jan. 29.—The first snow of the season fell on Sunday night, and is now about four inches deep on the ground. The thermometer was 1° below zero yesterday, and this morning was 2° below zero.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 29.—The Union Pacific Railroad trains were blockaded by the snow-drift one day, between Green River and Bryar. All of them arrived this morning. The snow has been very heavy, but by the latest report the tracks are all clear.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 29.—A Sidney, Ohio, dispatch says: At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood 20° below zero. All the trains are behind time. A freight-train on the Bee Line actually froze to the rail, at Versailles, Ind., and could not be moved until assisted by a second engine. At Anna, Ohio, the thermometer was 26° below zero, with eight or ten inches of snow.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—The weather this morning here and West is extremely cold. The thermometer here this morning was 12° below zero; at St. Paul, 14° below; at Fort Garry, Brainer, and other points west of St. Paul, about 25° below; at Sparta, the coldest place in Wisconsin, 40° below. The weather is now (11 A. M.) moderating all over the North-west.

CORRY, Penn., Jan. 29.—The reports of the weather last night indicate that it was the coldest since 1856. The thermometer was 28° below zero, and at 8½ this morning 29° below.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29.—Last night was one of the coldest of the season. At daylight this morning the termometer was 20° below zero, and at 10 o'clock was 6° below.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 29.—To-day has been pronounced the severest of the Winter in prolonged cold. Reports from Ironton, Lawrence County, Mount Holly, New-Albany, Indiana, and Cincinnati, indicate that the thermometer is below zero at these places. At Alexandria, Ohio, it was 28° below; at Lima, 27° below; Dayton, 15° below; Piqua, 22° below; Troy, 18° below; Tippecanoe, 27° below. On the hills north of this city it was 10° below zero.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1873.

The Vice-President, after the reading of the journal, left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Anthony, President pro tem.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the preservation and care of the United States Military Cemetery near the City of Mexico.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to amend the act to promote and develope the mining resources of the United States. The bill provides for amending the fifth section of the Mining act of May 10, 1872, so that the time for the first annual expenditure on claims located prior to the passage of said act shall be extended to the 1st day of December, 1873.

Mr. Stockton, of New-Jersey, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill making the pay of civil engineers in the navy the same as that of naval constructors.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the House bill amendatory of the act of June 8, 1872, providing for holding a Circuit Court in the Western District of Missouri.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill authorizing the President to designate a board of three ordnance officers to examine and report to Congress the most suitable sites for the location of a large arsenal, a large construction and repair depot, a powder depot, and a proving ground for heavy ordnance.

THE MODOC WAR.

On motion of Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, the Secretary of War was directed to inquire into the expediency of enlisting a company of Indian scouts to serve against the Modocs in Oregon.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

At 1 o'clock, the unfinished business, the Legislative Appropriation bill, came up.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, moved to postpone the unfinished business so as to proceed with the Spoliation bill, but subsequently withdrew the motion with the understanding that he should move to take up the French Spoliation bill as soon as the Legislative Appropriation bill should be disposed of.

The motion of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Sherman's amendment, increasing salaries, was adopted yesterday, was lost—yeas 14, nays 33.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, moved to strike out the appropriation of $10,000 for temporary clerks in the Post-office Department, arguing that such clerks would be no longer needed now that the franking privilege was abolished. Agreed to after debate.

Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Sawyer increasing the appropriation for clerk hire in the Bureau of Education was rejected.

Messrs. Casserly, of California, and Tipton, of Nebraska, opposed the motion, and Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, supported it.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, offered an amendment further reducing the clerical force in the Post-office Department.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, favored the amendment as a legitimate consequence of the abolition of the franking privilege. He wished to show the people that the vote of Congress abolishing the franking privilege, so-called, was not merely a graceful bow to the sentiment of the country, but a real step toward retrenchment and frugality in public expenditure.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said the result of the abolition of the franking privilege would be a temporary reduction of the number of public documents sent out from Congress, to be followed probably by a renewed demand for them and the adoption of some other plan by which they would go through the mails free.

Mr. Nye, of Nevada, predicted that no saving whatever would be effected by abolishing the franking privilege, and lamented the cutting off the supply of instructive and nutritious public documents from the hungry miners among the distant mountains which he had the honor in part to represent.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, suggested that Mr. Nye was wandering from the subject.

Mr. Nye admitted it, but said his experience had taught him that if he were to stick to the question under discussion he would be in danger of being ruled out of order. (Laughter.)

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sprague moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was adopted, prohibiting the payment of any judgment of the Court of Claims, except the claimants proved they have never given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the discussion of the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State.

In the discussion of the bill an animated colloquy took place between the delegates from Utah and Montana, involving the questions of Mormonism, concubinage, church associations, monopolies, and other peculiarities incidental to Utah. Finally, Mr. Hale, of Maine, moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas 117, nays 61.

THE FLORIDA CONTEST.

The House then took up the Florida contested election case, the report of the committee being that Mr. Walls, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Niblack, the contestant, is.

After a statement by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee, the report was agreed to, and Mr. Niblack was sworn in as a member.

THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS, STEWART.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier Investigation, reported that a witness who had been called before the committee, Joseph B. Stewart, of Washington, had refused to answer certain questions as to the disposition made by him of a large amount of bonds which had been given to him in 1864-65, for the arrangement of pending difficulties with other companies. The witness grounded his refusal on the principle of the communications between counsel and client being privileged. The committee moved for an order that the Speaker issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to take into custody wherever to be found the body of Joseph B. Stewart, and the same in his custody to keep, subject to the further order and direction of the House.

In a long discussion of the question the position of the committee was sustained by its own members and by Messrs. Eldridge of Indiana, Potter of New-York, Poland of Vermont, and others, and was controverted by Messrs. Maynard of Tennessee, Farnsworth of Illinois, and Bingham, of Ohio.

Mr. Bingham moved to amend the order so as to have Mr. Stewart brought before the House forthwith, to show cause why he should not be committed to answer for contempt.

Messrs. Smith and Wood, of New-York, also sustained the position of the Select Committee. The latter argued that it was not proper to interpose obstacles in the way of the investigation. No witness should be allowed to shield himself under the pretext that he had confidential relations with outside parties. The House wanted to reach those outside parties. He would say to the lawyers who had endeavored to throw around this investigation a certain degree of legal mystery, that plain laymen protested against any effort to fall short of the whole truth, let it implicate whom it might, or let the consequences fall on whom they might.

Mr. Bingham's amendment was agreed to—yeas, 126; nays, 67.

The resolution as thus amended was adopted.

The House then, at 4:20 P. M., adjourned.

Snow-Slide in Utah—A Convict Released.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28.—There has been another great snow-slide at Little Cottonwood. One man was carried away, but was subsequently recovered. The up trains were blocked yesterday, but are reported in motion this evening.

An ex-Mormon named Weadell lectures to-morrow night, on the Mountain Meadow massacre.

Chief-Justice McKean to-day, on a writ of habeas corpus, released a convict of the Probate Court, (Mormon,) but held him in heavy bail to answer before the District Court. This is according to the decision of Judge Hawley, on the question of jurisdiction.

The memorial of the Bar to Congress will be forwarded to-morrow. It is an exceedingly formidable document.

The Senatorial Contest in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—Special dispatches from Topeka, Kansas, say that at the caucuses of Pomeroy and anti-Pomeroy men, held there last night, the former is said to have had eighty members present, who pledged themselves for Pomeroy, while the latter nominated John J. Ingalls, with a pledged strength of sixty-four votes. It requires sixty-seven votes to elect. The dispatches state that the contest will be close, with indications in favor of Pomeroy.

Alleged Frauds on the Revenue.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—Alleged frauds upon the Revenue have been discovered in the ostensible purchase and shipment of whisky from Boston to St. Pierre, Miquelon, but in reality landing it on the coast of Maine, whence it was conveyed in boats to Portland. Patrick and James McGlinchy, of Portland, are said to be implicated, and their property has been attached by United States officers to the amount of $52,000. Several Boston parties are also implicated.

The well-known Dr. McCandliss, of Philadelphia, has perhaps the largest practice in this country. He has patients from Europe who have been under the treatment of the leading medical men in Paris, and have found the waters of Baden-Baden without benefit. In his skillful hands they have been restored to health. Sufferers from England, Cuba, and every State in the Union place themselves in his care; in fact, prominent physicians seek his advice. He is, probably, in his specialty—hemorrhoids or piles—to which he devotes himself exclusively, without a rival. The Doctor is staying for a week in this City, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and will hold consultations daily.—*Express.*

A Standard American Cologne. BURNETT'S is unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.—*Advertisement.*

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Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain. Boots, shoes, and gaiters, all styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

BIRTH.

MENDELS.—At No. 36 Macdougal-st., New-York, Jan. 27, 1873, at 4½ P. M., the wife of Mr. E. S. MENDELS, Jr., of a son.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

MARRIED.

EWEN—HALL.—On Tuesday, the 28th inst., at the Church of the Mediator, Kings Bridge, by Rev. W. T. Wilson, EDITH M., daughter of the late James Hall, to JOHN EWEN, Jr., both of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

FESSENDEN—FEARING.—At St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, Jan. 28, 1873, by Rev. G. E. Parkman, RICHARD C. FESSENDEN to SARAH, daughter of the late Oliver Fearing, of North Carolina.

HALL—JANSEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride, No. 46 West Washington-place, by Rev. John N. Jansen, of Pompton, N. J., AUGUSTUS to MARY, eldest daughter of the late Thomas H. Jansen, both of this City. No cards.

STONE—BRITTON.—In Natchez, Miss., Dec. 18, 1872, by Rev. J. B. Stratton, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. A. C. Britton, Mr. JOSEPH N. STONE, of Natchez, to Miss THEODORA S. BRITTON, of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

AGOSTINI.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, of pneumonia, FRANCIS JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Louisa Agostini, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grand-father, Francis H. Macy, No. 17 West 47th-st., on Thursday, 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

BRODIE.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, JOHN W. BRODIE, aged 37 years, 9 months and 1 day.

His remains will be conveyed to Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., for interment. The members of the Caledonian Club, St. Andrew's Curling Club, and friends generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 279 Hudson-st., this day (Thursday) at 3½ P. M.

BAILEY.—At Montreal, Canada, Jan. 2, 1873, after a short illness, ROBERT T. BAILEY, civil engineer.

Remains to be taken to Goshen for interment.

BELL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1873, JULIA E., wife of Geo. S. Bell.

Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 30, at 1½ P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Broadway, near 8th-st., Morrisania.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Third Day, 28th inst., WRIGHT CARPENTER, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 16½ Charles-st. His remains will be taken to Amerwalk on sixth day morning.

DUCKWORTH.—On the 28th inst., MARTIN M. DUCKWORTH, aged 61.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the [illegible] versalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Friday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GREGORY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, after a short illness, ROBERT H. GREGORY, aged 5 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Cornelius Doyle, No. [illegible] 34th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HANNAH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, 1873, in the 81st year of her age, [illegible], widow of the late John Hannah, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her son, Henry Hannah, [illegible], Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M.

JONES.—At Scotch Plains, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 28, Mrs. SUSAN JONES, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of Lewis W. Miller, Friday at 1 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 10 A. M.

KESSLER.—At Brunswick, Germany, on the 4th inst., MEINHARD KESSLER, formerly of New-York, in the 63d year of his age.

LANE.—At Washington Heights, Jan. 28, MARIETTA, widow of the late John J. Lane, aged 42 years.

Funeral from her late residence Thursday, Jan. 30, at 3½ P. M.

LEEDS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, JAMES M. LEEDS, son of the late Samuel Leeds, aged 31 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 31st inst., at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 229 West 43th-st.

OLDRING.—At Williamsburg, Jan. 27, Deacon HENRY J. OLDRING, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Central Baptist Church, corner 4th and South 2d sts., Williamsburg, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited.

ROBERTS.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 26, of pneumonia, ALICE ROSALIE, infant daughter of Rosalind S. and Joan L. Roberts, Jr., aged 3 months and 16 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, Washington-st., near William-st., on Thursday, 30th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, on arrival of the 1:10 train from New-York.

SMEDBERG.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, at Saugerties, Ulster County, JOHN G. SMEDBERG, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Saugerties, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at 9½ A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be interred in the family vault in the Marble Cemetery, Second-st., New-York.

SMITH.—Jan. 6, in Montreux, Switzerland, ANNA, widow of Henry Smith, and late of Yonkers, N. Y.

Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Clarens, Switzerland.

TIERS.—Jan. 29, PETER TIERS, a veteran of 1812, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 214 East 122d-st., on Friday, 31st, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. The remains will be buried at Woodlawn on Saturday morning.

VAN CAMP.—At the residence of her son-in-law, James M. Coburn, Esq., on Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1873, ELIZABETH VAN CAMP, widow of Abel Van Camp, in the 80th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Stapleton, Staten Island, Thursday, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be waiting at Stapleton on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York.

WOODRUFF.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, HENRIETTA L., wife of John A. Woodruff.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. John Woodruff, St. George's-av., Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, 30th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot upon arrival of the 1 P. M. train from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1873, will close at this Office on WEDNESDAY, at 11½ A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5½ and 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The most important auction consummated thus far this season was that held yesterday at the Exchange by Muller, Wilkins & Co., in the sale, by order of heirs in partition, of property belonging to the estate of Joel Post, deceased, comprising the building and valuable plot of ground located at the junction of Exchange-place, Hanover and Beaver streets, and houses and lots on Pearl-street, Maiden-lane, Water and Monroe streets. The attendance of buyers and others was quite large; but not as large as we expected would be drawn out by the attractive character of the realty offered, for it is but seldom that better opportunities for investment are presented. The result of the auction was a fair success, and the aggregate sum realized nearly up to the estimate placed upon the realty prior to the sale. The total reached was $325,125. The property offered sold as follows:

Plot of ground with four-story granite and four-story brick buildings thereon covering same, known as the Post Buildings, situate at the junction of Exchange-place, Hanover, and Beaver streets, numbered and with fronts on the streets named, viz.: No. 16 Exchange-place, front 64.2 feet; No. 6 Hanover-street, front 53.4 feet; No. 69 Beaver-street, front 75.2 feet; remaining side about 91 feet; rent, of property at present, $23,000 per annum; sold for $217,000 to Henry Draper, of the firm of J. H. Draper & Co. One four-story brick store and lot, No. 119 Pearl-street, north side, 19.11 feet west of Hanover-street, lot 20 by 64.11 by 20 by 68.10, sold for $35,000 to same buyer as above. It was rumored that both these pieces of property were bought for heirs to the estate. One five-story brick store with office extension and lot, No. 83 Maiden-lane, north side, between William and Gold streets, lot 25.3 by 90.5 by 24.3 by 81.11, building nearly covers same, sold for $30,000 to E. W. Barstow. One three-story brick house with extension and lot, No. 326 Pearl-street, south side, between Peck-slip and Dover-street, lot 25.2 by 124.2 by 74.9 by 126.11, sold for $15,000 to Acton Civile; one lot, 33.6 by 61.8 by 32.6 by 61, known as Nos. 69 and 71 Cherry-street, south side, 69.8 feet west of James-slip, sold for $7,750 to Charles Kelley; four three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 271, 269½, 269 and 267 Monroe-street, north side, 33.4 feet west of Jackson-street, lots each 16.9 by from 62.4 to 66.10, buildings each about 55 feet deep; sold at an average of $5,100 apiece, and purchased, No. 271, by Henry Schwalenber, No. 269½ by John Ryan, and Nos. 269 and 267 by Patrick McGonghlan. Total of sale, as above noted, $325,125. The auction was well and fairly conducted by the auctioneers in charge, and the result can hardly fail to exert a good influence upon the market.

In addition to the above, the following public sales were also effected: By Muller, Wilkins & Co., under a Supreme Court decree in partition, Edward H. Anderson, Esq., referee, one building lot, 25 by 98.9, on the south side of West Fortieth-street, 260 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold for $12,000 to Charlotte A. Banks. [This lot belonged to the estate of David Banks, and the purchaser is one of the heirs.] By Hugh N. Camp, under two foreclosure orders, by the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas respectively, Messrs. Chas. A. Jackson and R. M. Harrison, referees, one five-story brown-stone French flat house and lot—latter 20 by 80—on the west side of Lexington-avenue, 89 feet north of Fiftieth-street, sold for $18,450 to Henry Schiff, plaintiff in the legal action. By James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, four four-story brick houses (unfinished) and lots—latter each 20 by 102.2—on the south side of East Seventy-fifth-street, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, disposed of as follows: House and lot 200 feet east of avenue sold to W. G. Uihoeffer for Eunice Mitchell, plaintiff, for $5,500; house and lot, 220 feet east of avenue, sold to John G. Flammer for $6,525; house and lot, 240 feet east of avenue, sold to plaintiff for $6,350, and house and lot, 260 feet east of avenue, sold to Charles Koch for $6,400. No further business was transacted.

For to-day, at the Exchange, auctions as follows are expected to occur: By Joseph McGuire, administrator's sale, under the direction of Henry J. Cullen, Esq., administrator under the will of James L. Phelps, deceased, the leasehold property No. 244 East Houston-street, north side, 95.3 feet east of Avenue A, embracing a lot 24.7 by 105, (ground rent $450 per year,) with front and rear brick buildings upon same; also, the leasehold premises Nos. 153 and 155 Second-street, south side, 88.11 feet east of Avenue A, embracing two lots, in size each 16.11 by 105.9, (ground rent each $... per annum,) with three-story and basement brick houses thereon. The leases contain covenants for renewal for a term of nineteen years each. The first named expires May 1, 1886, and the second May 1, 1876. Mr. McGuire will, in addition, offer at auction at a foreclosure sale, under the direction of Butler H. Bixby, Esq., assignee, one building lot, 25.6 by 90, situate on the west side of Tenth-avenue, 51.1 feet south of Seventy-seventh-street. By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on the south side of East Fifty-fourth-street, 156.8 feet west of Lexington-avenue, lot 16.8 by 100.5. By B. P. Fairchild, foreclosure sale, by order of Court of Common Pleas, John B. Pannes, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on the south side of East Thirteenth-street, 158 feet west of Avenue C, lot 25 by 103.3; and by William Kennelly, public auction sale of property located at Tremont, Westchester County, namely: Plot of land, 200 by 100, with two-story and basement frame house, 25 by 23, and barn 18 by 15 thereon, situate on Talmadge-street, embracing the block-front between Railroad and Washington avenues.

At private contract, William H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold one full-size lot on the west side of the Grand Boulevard, 25 feet south of Ninety-second-street, for $13,200; also, two gore lots on the west side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, 400 feet east of Sixth-avenue, averaging 179 feet in depth, for $4,800.

Exchange Sales Wednesday, Jan. 29. 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., (Joel Post Estate.)

1 4-story granite building, and 1 4-story brick building (connected) with plot of land, junction Exchange-place, Hanover and Beaver sts., known as Post Buildings, plot numbered on streets named, and in size as follows: No. 16 Exchange-place, front 64.2 ft.; No. 6 Hanover-st., front 53.4 ft.; No. 69 Beaver-st., front 75.2 ft.; remaining side, 90.11 ft.	$217,000
1 4-story brick store and lot, No. 119 Pearl-st., n. s., 19.11 ft. w. of Hanover-st., lot 20x64.11x20x68.10	35,000
1 5-story brick store, with extension and lot, No. 83 Maiden-lane, n. s., between William and Gold sts., lot 25.3x90.5x24.3x81.11, building nearly covers same	30,000
1 3-story brick house, with extension, and lot, No. 326 Pearl-st., s. s., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., lot 25.2x124.2x74.9x126.11	15,000
1 lot, Nos. 69 and 71 Cherry-st., s. s., 69.8 ft. w. of James-slip, 33.6x61.8x32.6x61	7,750
1 3-story brick house and lot, No. 271 Monroe-st., n. s., 33.4 ft. w. of Jackson-st., lot 16.9x62.4x16.8x62.4	5,250
1 3-story brick house and lot, No. 269½ Monroe-st., adjoining above, lot 16.9x63.5x16.9x65.47	5,050
1 3-story brick house and lot, No. 269 Monroe-st., adjoining above, lot 16.9x64.7x16.9x65.8	5,025
1 3-story brick house and lot, No. 267 Monroe-st., adjoining above, lot 16.9x65.8x16.9x66.10	5,050
On Another Account.	
1 lot West 40th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	$12,000
By Hugh N. Camp.	
1 five-story b. s. French flat h. and l., Lexington-av., w. s., 89 ft. n. of 50th st., lot 20x80	$18,450
By James M. Miller.	
1 four-story bk. h. (unfinished) and l., East 75th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 20x102.2	$5,500
1 similar h. and l., East 75th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 2d-av., adjoining above, lot same size	6,525
1 similar h. and l., East 75th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., adjoining above, lot same size	6,350
1 similar h. and l., East 75th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 2d-av., adjoining above, lot same size	6,400

Recorded Real-Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Bowery, s. e. cor. 3d-st., 78.7x140 on 3d-st.	$150,000
9th-st., s. s., 114.9 ft. w. of Av. C., 24.9x96.2	23 550
20th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x23	20 000
40th-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of 2d-av., 14x98.9	9 500
80th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5	21 000
56th-st., n. s., 153.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17.10x100.5; 58th-st., n. s., 189.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17.10x100.5	33 000
120th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 4th-av., 269 ft. to New-av. x100.10x245	50,000
127th-st., 310 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x99.11	1,750
9th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 50th-st., 25x100	12,000
8th-av., w. s., (No. 711.) 25.1 ft. s. of 54th-st., 25.1 x80	14,200
10th-av. s. w. corner of 145th-st., 100x149.11	21,500
LEASES.	
Broadway, No. 927, 7 years, 5 first years $10,000, next 2 years	$2,000
19th-st., Nos. 147 and 149, 5 years, per year	1,900
Orchard-st., No. 103, 2 2-12 years	1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REMOVAL.
JOHN McCLAVE
HAS
Removed his real estate office FROM NO. 44 TO NO. 1 PINE-ST., One door from Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Working-woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots. The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE on an up-town street, between 4th and Lexington avs., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 18.9x45x100; first-class order; price moderate; terms easy. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS ON 79TH, 80th, 81st, and 82d sts., between 9th and 10th avs., and in close proximity to Manhattan-square, (now Central Park.) E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—FIFTY-EIGHT lots for sale on Broadway and New-av., about 160th-st., at $1,250 per lot, which is about $20,000 below their value; must be sold to close the estate. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE CORNER LOT—ALSO, THREE inside lots for sale, on the Grand Boulevard, below 150th-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FINE CORNER PLOT OF FOUR lots for sale on Avenue St. Nicholas, above 140th-st., and fronting on an open plaza. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE FRONT ON THE Boulevard, just north of 140th-st. These lots are located on high ground, and will be sold cheap. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE REASONABLY—A DESIRABLE and first-class corner house on Lexington-av. and 46th-st.; price $37,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

EIGHT LOTS FOR SALE—BETWEEN Madison and 4th avs. below 90th-st.; price $10,000 per lot. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOUR LOTS ON 99TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs., for sale low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON GREENE-ST., and one lot on Prince-st. T. D. MATHER, No. 280 Nassau-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$9,000.—GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID lot on Grand Boulevard, near 148th-st.; fine view; corner lot adjoining, held at $15,000. SPENCER C. DOTY, No. 23 Union-square.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. $5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts., to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE TWENTY-five-foot house, No. 443 Marcy-av., corner Hart-st., Brooklyn, containing fifteen rooms; has been thoroughly overhauled, repaired and painted, having the modern improvements; will lease to a good party for a term of years; neighborhood unexceptionable; rent, $1,000. Apply to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st., New-York, or at the house.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AROUND, IN, AND NEAR BRICKSBURG. FOR SALE Farm, Fruit and Garden Lands, Village Lots and Water Powers; for healthfulness unsurpassed; good soil, pure water, no fever and ague; only forty-four miles from New-York, fifty from Philadelphia, on railroad; $25 to $50 per acre. Circulars sent free. Address ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.
Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

POTTER BROTHERS' BRANCH office for the sale of Westchester property is located at the Fordham Station, where a carriage is always ready to convey parties to the properties. Land for sale by the lot or acre, also small and large improved properties. Principal office, No. 4 Warren-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, farms, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMFORD, AND NORWALK, CONN., FOR SALE.—State the kind of place you are looking for. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID house with twenty-four lots, with a river front of 100 feet; for sale low. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

TO LEASE.—SEVENTEEN ACRES OF ground for gardening or dairy purposes at Lower Ravenswood, near Hunter's Point. For particulars apply to R. MERRITT, No. 58 3d-av.

FINE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS—Modern improvements, unfailing stream; three minutes from all trains and harbor; price $7,000. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED BY A CASH BUYER—A medium-sized house between 6th and 9th avs., 20th and 45th sts.; modern improvements; none but owners need apply. Address with price, W. T. J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHTY-SEVEN valuable lots (many of which are in the vicinity of the Central and Morningside Parks) situate on 8th, 9th, 10th, New, and St. Nicholas avs., 99th, 104th, 109th, 114th, 120th, 121st, 123d, 125th, 128th, 129th, and 208th sts.; also, brown stone house, No. 111 East 65th-st. By order of Benjamin Lehmaier, Esq., who is about making Europe his permanent residence. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-STREET AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—A plot containing about eleven lots, situate on the south-easterly corner of St. Nicholas-av. and 121st-st., being 154 feet 7 inches in front on the avenue, and 250 feet on 121st-st.; also, two lots on north side of 120th-st., adjoining the rear of the 121st-st. lots. These lots will be sold together.

EIGHTH AND NEW AVENUES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Fifteen full lots, comprising the entire front on the north side of 114th-st., between the 8th and New avs.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Three lots on south-east corner of the 8th-av. and 111th-st., full.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-east corner of 111th-st. and 8th-av., full.

NINTH-AVENUE AND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight lots on north-west corner of 9th-av. and 208th-st., being four on the avenue and four adjoining on the street, all full.

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-west corner of 10th-av. and 82d-st., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot south side, 350 feet west of 8th-av., full.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET.—Four lots, north side, between 5th and Madison avs.
Three lots, south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET.—One lot, south side, 170 feet east of 5th-av., full.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Four lots, south side, 175 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Eleven lots, south side, between 10th-av. and Manhattan-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS.—Twenty-three lots on north side of 128th and south side of 129th sts., between 10th and New avs.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 111 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the north side of 65th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 111. House, 20x50; contains modern improvements. Lot, ½ block.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at office of the auctioneer on and after Feb. 1.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of FEBRUARY, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the two valuable tenement-houses and lots on the north side of Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and the 8th-av., numbered 49 and 51 Jane-st. No. 49 is 27 feet six inches wide and 88 feet in depth, with a slight jog in the westerly line, with a four-story and basement double tenement-house. No. 51 is 25 feet wide and 91 feet deep on the westerly side, and 85 feet 3 inches on the easterly side, with a slight jog on the easterly side. The westerly line of the westerly house and lot is distant 98 feet 6 inches easterly from Hudson-st.
Both houses are in good order and filled with a good class of tenants. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
For further particulars apply to FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE, Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 4 WEST 21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., sale by order of Barret H. Van Auken, Esq., executor of Jesse Van Auken, deceased;
WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The extra large first-class dwelling and lot, No. 4 West 21st-st., south side, 142.6 feet west of 5th-av.: house is four story and basement, brown-stone front, 27.6x48 feet, with two-story and basement extension, 27.6x20 feet; has independent walls, and contains the improvements: lot 27.6x92 feet. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and permits at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.,) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and West 35th-st., in said City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings. FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Administrator, &c., No. 83 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON PEARL-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
PEARL-STREET.—The seven four-story brick stores and lots, situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., commencing on the north-east corner of Cherry-st., and known as Nos. 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, and 360 Pearl-st.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and Other Companies.
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.

TO LET OR LEASE. NO. 112 5TH-AV., EXTRA WIDE STORE. Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FEB. 1, 1873, TO MAY 1, 1874, and longer if required, a four-story stone-front English-basement house, in 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., seventeen rooms, all improvements; also some $5,000 worth of furniture, if wanted, for sale; rent of house, $2,200 per year. J. DENHAM & CO., NO. 266 WEST 23D-ST.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT NEAR Madison-square.—High stoop, roomy, every convenience; in thorough order; rent $350. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, in 51st-st., near 5th-av., for one year, at low rent to a small family; owner going to Europe. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.
We commend it to investors.
For sale by
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

PROFIT AND SAFETY.
Portland and
Ogdensburg
Railroad
Trunk
Line to the
Atlantic
VERMONT Nearly
DIVISION. done

THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VERMONT DIVISION, the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining *profit with absolute safety.* For sale or exchange for marketable securities.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.
Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund. The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 159 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades. It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to
WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1873.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1872:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1872	$5,918,019 95
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1872	2,070,659 45
Total amount of marine premiums	$7,988,679 40
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1872	$5,776,518 70
Losses paid during the same period	2,389,844 82
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,055,707 63
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York stock; City, bank, and other stocks	$8,443,730 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	3,480,100 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	409,903 18
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,755,374 14
Cash in bank	265,098 81
Total amount of assets	$15,571,206 13

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1869 will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A Dividend of Fifty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st of April next.
By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
J. D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore, Henry Coit, Lewis Curtis, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, R. Warren Weston, Royal Phelps, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, William E. Dodge, David Lane, James Bryce, Daniel S. Miller, Wm. Sturgis, Henry K. Bogert, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., C. A. Hand, James Low, B. J. Howland, Benj. Babcock, Robt. B. Minturn, Gordon W. Burnham, Frederick Chauncey, George S. Stephenson, William H. Webb, Sheppard Gandy, Francis Skiddy, Charles P. Burdett, William E. Bunker, Samuel L. Mitchill, James G. De Forest, Robert L. Stuart, Alexander V. Blake, Charles D. Leverich, Josiah O. Low, Charles H. Marshall.
J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1873.
AT A MEETING HELD THIS DAY AT the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange Rooms, No. 27 Park-place, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
For President—ABRAHAM J. FELTER.
For Vice-President—EDWIN DOBBS.
For Treasurer—GEO. E. MYERS.
For Secretary—JOHN E. GREEN.
For Trustees.
PET. T. O'BRIEN, HENRY WILSON, JOHN NESBITT, FRED'K H. GROSZ, HAVILAH M. SMITH, CHARLES SCHULTZ, JOHN C. BOYLE.
For Inspectors of Election.
MARC EIDLITZ, JOHN BANTA, PAT. H. POWERS.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, (AS REORGANIZED,) OFFICE SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, 1873.
BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, the transfer-books of this Company for both stock and third mortgage bonds will be closed at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 19th of February. CHAS. F. LOW, Secretary.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 4th of February next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order. H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE OF DEBT OF RICHmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad Company, No. 323, dated Nov. 1, 1854, for $164 50, and bearing six per cent. interest.
Application has been made to said Company for a renewal of the same. E. A. LIVINGSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN
Railway Extension
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 **more are graded.**

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 130 Broadway.
M. F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Sec'y. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Gen. A.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.
The assessment on the stock of this Company has all been paid in cash.
Capital and Surplus, after allowing for Boston and other losses,
$301,595 00.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!
County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA
For sale by
BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO., Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st, New-York.

7s New-York Sevens,
Twenty years to run, FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London: CITY BANK OF LONDON.

HEWSON, KILBRETH & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Give special attention to Investment Securities, furnish Bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders in Governments, Gold and Railroad Stocks, and allow five per cent. interest on deposits. Consignments of Government Bonds and all other securities solicited, and prompt returns made.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock. HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

VIRGINIA COUPONS OFF CONSOLIDATED Bonds, and registered consolidated stock, wanted by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

A HOME SECURITY.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds of a Completed Railroad in New-York State.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$700,000
OF THE
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company,

Due in 1901, **convertible into the stock** of the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which the above Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from **Great Sodus Bay,** the best and largest harbor on the south side of **Lake Ontario,** through the Counties of **Wayne** and **Ontario** to **Gorham,** where it connects with the **Northern Central Railway** of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from **New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore,** and the **coal fields** of Pennsylvania **to Canada** and the **great lakes.**

A large local business is assured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the **New-York Central Railroad** and the **Erie Canal** at **Newark** and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the **Erie Railroad** and **Lehigh Valley Railroad,** which must draw a great through traffic in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to this new Lake Port for shipment to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at **90** and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,
Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.
$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.
Coupon Bonds of ... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE CONSOLIDATED
THIRTY-YEAR
Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.
A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the Shortest Possible Route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE and the Southern and South-eastern cities.
THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.
The Earnings of the Company are largely in excess of its operating expenses and interest.
For full particulars apply to
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

8 Per Cent. Gold Bond.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY
Only $16,000 Per Mile
ON A
COMPLETED ROAD.
The First Mortgage of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.
The traffic of this Road has steadily increased since its completion, and in addition to its other local business, it is now doing a large traffic in the transportation of BLOCK COAL.
We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as in every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other first-class Railway Bond upon the market.
For pamphlets, with maps and full particulars, apply to
JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.
Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.
For sale by
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ILLINOIS
Registered Coupon Bonds
$300,000, COUNTY AND TOWN,
Principal and Interest Paid at American Exchange Bank, New-York, January and July, by State Treasurer.
By the laws governing their issue they are made as safe as State Bonds.
For sale by
AUG. T. POST,
No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Metaline Company, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1873, at 3 P. M.
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.
$5,000,000
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.
THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,
Is Now Finished,
and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.
THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.
Pamphlets and all information furnished by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 Per Ct.
GOLD BONDS,
Secured by a mortgage upon the Road, Equipments, and Land Grant of over 5,000,000 acres. There is in addition a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. It will be completed by 1st February next, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the Bonds as a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS
A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.
Price 85 and interest.
We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED: INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD SCRIP DIVIDEND WANTED. Full prices paid by MARQUAND, HILL & CO., No. 37 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS ... $10,977,044 88

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Alexander A. Thomson, David Thomson, and the late William Thomson, under the firm name of A. A. THOMSON & CO., expired by its limitations on the 1st day of January, 1873.
(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON, DAVID THOMSON, ELLEN L. THOMSON, JAMES THOMSON, DAVID THOMSON, Executors of Wm. Thomson, deceased.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they continue the business as tin-plate and metal dealers at Nos. 213 and 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman-st., under the name of A. A. THOMSON & CO.
(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON, DAVID THOMSON.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between E. S. JOHNSON and M. N. WELLS, under the name and firm of E. S. JOHNSON & CO., as gold pen manufacturers, No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 305 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. S. JOHNSON is alone authorized to sign the name, and settle all claims against the late firm.
E. S. JOHNSON. M. N. WELLS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.
The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of CLARK & SEAMAN.
JOHN H. CLARK. SAML. H. SEAMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

DIVIDENDS.

32D DIVIDEND.
LENOX
Fire Insurance Company,
No. 158 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

42D DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 156 Broadway.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

DIVIDEND.
THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend OF TEN PER CENT., payable on and after 1st February, at their office corner of 3d-av and 9th-st.
SURPLUS on 1st January, 1873 ... $190,000
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary. NATHAN C. ELY, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1873.
The Board of Managers have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York on and after Saturday, Feb. 1.
The transfer-books are now closed and will remain closed until Wednesday, Feb. 5.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.
NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 21, 1873.
CAPITAL ... $200,000
SURPLUS ... 232,000
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable Feb. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1873.
THE QUARTERLY COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable to stockholders on and after 1st February next at the office of the Company, No. 606 Grand-st.
The transfer-books will be opened 3d February.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares, registered at the close of the 15th day of January instant, after which and until the 1st day of February next the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO., (CONSOLIDATED.) NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable Feb. 1.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway First Mortgage seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 22d inst., and reopen Feb. 1.
D. R. CULVER, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of February, 1873. The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 5th of February to be re-opened on the 17th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri will be paid in gold, on and after Feb. 1, at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid at the Banking office of Turner Bros., on and after that date.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid at the Banking office of Turner Bros., on and after that date.
W. R. HAMILTON, President.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1873, from first mortgage bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, will be paid by the First National Bank of New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. STUART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Benjamin L. Ludington, at his office, No. 18 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of December, 1872.
ELLEN STUART, Administratrix.
B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator.
d19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. BANKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Anderson & Man, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of November, 1872.
CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Executrix.
n14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. BUNK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Benjamin F. Beekman, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of September, 1872.
ELIZABETH P. BUNK, Administratrix.
BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, Administrator.
s26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE McCREA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 36 Union-square, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 18th day of September, 1872.
PENELOPE McCREA, Executrix.
s19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchins, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE OTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 363 East 84th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1872.
HENRY OTTER, JOHN GARTELMAN, Executors.
au8-law6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1872.
TO MACHINISTS.
Plans and sealed proposals will be received at this office until Jan. 31, 1873, for a steam engine, boiler, and pumps, of the following general character:
The pumps shall be capable of delivering six millions United States gallons to a height of twelve feet in twenty-four hours, with a maximum piston speed not to exceed one hundred and ten feet per minute, with a guaranteed duty.
The machine shall be erected complete, at Smith's Pond engine-house, Rockville Centre, with all necessary fixtures for running, including counter, gauges, &c., but exclusive of foundations, (which latter will be prepared by the Board of City Works,) at a date to be stated in the proposals.
The engine will be subjected to the tests for capacity and duty, as usual, under experts to be agreed upon. If it fails to pass either test, it must be removed at the expense of the contractor. Six months after passing these tests, and kept in repair the mean while and under the charge of the contractor, if in good order, the engine will be accepted and payment in full made. By order of the Board.
LORIN PALMER, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

UMBRELLAS.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILK UMBRELLAS.

WE OFFER ONE THOUSAND DOZEN SILK UMBRELLAS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WE HAVE A GOOD, FAIR SILK UMBRELLA AT $2 50, AND A REALLY PRIME QUALITY AT $3.

WE ARE STILL SELLING OUR

LONDON STYLE,

WITH GOLD CUP AND SILK CASE, FOR SIX DOLLARS.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTURERS,

Established A. D. 1802. No. 405 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each voyage.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
GEORGIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 1 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Fayonia docks, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 Gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $75 and $) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain passage tickets prepaid certificates, at currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China or Japan.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Saturday, Feb 8 | Algeria, Wednesday, March 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Feb. 12 | Java, Saturday, March 8
Africa, Saturday, Feb. 15 | *Cuba, Wednesday, March 12
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 19 | Scotia, Saturday, March 15
Java, Saturday, Feb. 22 | Africa, Wednesday, March 19
Algeria, Wednesday, March 5 | Russia, Saturday, March 22
Parthia, Saturday, March 8 | *Cuba, Wednesday, March 26

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Scotia, Wednesday, Feb. 5 | Parthia, Saturday, March 1
Russia, Saturday, Feb. 8 | Cuba, Wednesday, March 12
Africa, Wednesday, Feb. 12 | Java, Saturday, March 15
Java, Saturday, Feb. 15 | Algeria, Wednesday, March 19
Algeria, Wednesday, March 5 | Russia, Saturday, March 22
Parthia, Saturday, March 8 | Africa, Wednesday, March 26

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets at favorable rates.

Steerage to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 41 and 42 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY.....Wednesday, Jan. 29, 2 P. M.
CASPIAN.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
GREECE.....Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.....Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER 20, foot of NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE.....Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. W. PENNOCK.....Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. J. FRITH.....Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. J. BROWN.....Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MCMILLAN.....Mar. 5, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. F. PARKER.....Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 20 Broadway) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 22 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

CALIFORNIA, 6ct. Feb. 1 | VICTORIA, Sat. Feb. 15
AUSTRALIA, Sat. Feb. 8 | EUROPA.....Sat. Feb. 22
PARTHIA.....Sat. Feb. 1

Passengers booked to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route can be taken. Cheques and exchange can be bought at lowest current rates by applying at the Company's offices.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GERMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1 P. M.

and each successive SATURDAY and TUESDAY, from Pier No. 46 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passage also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Kenyay, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 23 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LABRADOR.....SUMNOT.....Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAU.....Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE.....DARE.....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75

EXCURSION tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe will find the steamer of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in February, loading at Pier No. 11 North River, as follows:

For freight or passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL & PASSENGER sailing on the 6th of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THEBAUDE.....Feb. 21
ONEIDA, Capt. SIMONDS.....March 6
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB.....April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. Passengers for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres change at Rio. Superior accommodations for passengers. Rates of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line. Leaves Pier 7 (old) North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday:

WILMINGTON, (Havana only).....Jan. 30
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only).....Feb. 20

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU.

Steamer WILMINGTON will sail from Pier 7 North River at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, for Nassau, via Havana, carrying the regular mails. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

The Yankee Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tues. Jan. 28
GORDON, Capt. CHAS. CROWELL.....Thurs., Jan. 30
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODALL, Sat., Feb. 1

Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passenger tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Conway, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st, corner of Warren-st.

HENRY B. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freights apply to

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 1, 1873—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the new steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month resumed with this Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail for Aspinwall, at [illegible] o'clock noon, SATURDAY, Feb. 1. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. CRESSMAN.
THURSDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 20 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through bills of lading issued in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent G. R. R., GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. No. 405 Broadway

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

MANDINGO, 1,500 tons.....Saturday, Feb. 1,

Followed by LAGOS and GUNGA,

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

The Mandingo, with special regard to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and perfect ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. Limited amount of cargo will be taken. ROBERT GARRETT & SONS, 5 Bowling Green, South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. BORST, JR., bankrupt.—This is to give notice that on the 27th day of January, 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John F. Borst, Jr., of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Vitch, Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. HUNT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office in New-York, in the City Hall, in the Office Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d January, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BARKER and FRANCIS BARKER.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in said district, on the 12th day of February, 1873, at 1 o'clock, at the office of Jas. F. Dwight, Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register for the purposes named in twenty-seventh section of Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, and for a final dividend to creditors who have proven their debts herein.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1873.

WM. H. BURBANK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of Silas B. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for the District of New-Jersey, at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., Room No. 2, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes named in the (twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupts act of March 2, 1867.—Dated Jan. 28, 1873.

Assignee of the Lodi Print Works.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At New-York, the 11th day of January, A. D., 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES V. WHITE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of a creditor, by the District Court of said district.

WM. H. BURBANK, Assignee,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Attorney, No. 240 Murray-st. ja15-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. JONES, bankrupt.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 9th day of January, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George H. Jones, of Guy Head, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM C. HERRICK, Assignee.

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MILLINERY.

FURS HALF PRICE.—MINK, SEAL, Alaska, Muff and Boas, warranted, half price. Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Children's Furs, great bargains. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 647 Broadway. Actual wholesale save this.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hetbrick, Margaret W. Hetbrick, Martha Hetbrick, Mary Hetbrick, Sarah H. Hetbrick, Laura Hetbrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Sarah M. Smith, The City Fire Insurance Company, of New-York, and Mary King, widow of John A. King, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 1.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hetbrick, Margaret W. Hetbrick, Martha Hetbrick, Mary Hetbrick, Sarah H. Hetbrick, Laura Hetbrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Josephine F. Johnson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 3.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hetbrick, Margaret W. Hetbrick, Martha Hetbrick, Mary Hetbrick, Sarah H. Hetbrick, Laura Hetbrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Angusta J. Wright, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 4.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hetbrick, Margaret W. Hetbrick, Martha Hetbrick, Mary Hetbrick, Sarah H. Hetbrick, Laura Hetbrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Josephine F. Johnson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 3.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hetbrick, Margaret W. Hetbrick, Martha Hetbrick, Mary Hetbrick, Sarah H. Hetbrick, Laura Hetbrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Sarah M. Smith, The City Fire Insurance Company, of New-York, and Mary King, widow of John A. King, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 1.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hetbrick, Margaret W. Hetbrick, Martha Hetbrick, Mary Hetbrick, Sarah H. Hetbrick, Laura Hetbrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Angelina C. Plympton, and Almira H. Carr, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 7.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja30-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hetbrick, Margaret W. Hetbrick, Martha Hetbrick, Mary Hetbrick, Sarah H. Hetbrick, Laura Hetbrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Josephine F. Johnson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 3.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja30-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hetbrick, Margaret W. Hetbrick, Martha Hetbrick, Mary Hetbrick, Sarah H. Hetbrick, Laura Hetbrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Angelina C. Plympton, and Almira H. Carr, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 7.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.

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NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Mayor Havemeyer's Reply to the Council of Political Reform.

To the delegation from the Sixteenth Ward Council of Political Reform, which presented Mayor Havemeyer with an address congratulating him upon his accession to the Mayoralty, Mr. Havemeyer has made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to meet you as representatives of a council which has done great service, in common with kindred associations, in the work of municipal reform. I thank you for the expressions of confidence and kind feeling which you have made to me. You are aware that I am not accustomed to speech-making, and I will, therefore, but briefly state a few thoughts that occur to me. By the union of the honest and well-disposed persons of our community a victory over the adherents of the Ring has been achieved whose results, though promising as to the future, have not yet been entirely attained. Our opponents are still numerous and artful, and a great deal of work requires to be done before our City shall have been cleansed from the corruption which has existed in its administration during the latter years. You have adverted to the fact that I have not been elected to office as a partisan, but by a combination of men of all parties resolved to redeem the City from misrule. My acceptance of the nomination was because it was made on a non-partisan basis. My sentiments on this point were fully expressed when I accepted the nomination, and they remain unchanged. We cannot afford to lose fruits of victory by any partisan demonstration. "In union is our strength." I desire to be the Mayor of all the people, and I shall do all in my power to promote the welfare of the City, without regard to mere party. I felt that the time had come for all good citizens to enter the political arena and act promptly. And if I were summoned from the retirement of private life to take part in the work, I was willing to do so to aid in completing the work of Reform. In conclusion, let me remind you of the words of the good book: "Let not him who puts on his harness boast as him who takes it off!" If by persistent efforts we shall accomplish our task, as we hope to do, we shall have the reward of success, and, in any event, that of a good conscience, resulting from proper endeavors in the discharge of incumbent duty. It is no easy task, but will require continuous attention to the great objects we have in view. For my part, I shall keep steadily before me the fact that I have been honored with the confidence of the people in being elected to the Chief Magistracy in order to continue the work of reform which had been so well inaugurated by the associations of upright citizens, among which your body holds so prominent a place.

City and County Finances to Jan. 18, 1873.

The Chamberlain, Francis A. Palmer, yesterday issued official statements showing the condition of the City and County funds to the 18th of January, the results of which will be found in the following synopsis:

Balance in the City Treasury, Dec. 31, 1872	$2,221,102 96
Receipts to Jan. 18	530,7?9 49
Payments same time (eighteen days)	569 346 20
Balance in bank Jan. 18	2,182,536 25
Sinking Fund (redemption) balance, Dec. 31, 1872	1,125,011 71
Receipts to Jan. 18	17,866 88
Payments same time	361,900 00
Balance in banks Jan. 18	780,978 59
Sinking Fund (interest) balance, Dec. 31, 1872	433,908 23
Receipts to Jan. 18	53,869 49
Balance in bank Jan. 18	487,867 71
Board of Apportionment balance, Dec. 31, 1872	184,254 67
Receipts to Jan. 18	6,750 00
Payments same time	130,674 00
Balance in bank Jan. 18	60,330 67
County Treasury balance, Dec. 31, 1872	1,580,943 43
Receipts to Jan. 18	415,753 17
Payments same time	83,504 92
Balance in bank Jan. 18, 1873	1,913,191 68
Total balance Dec. 31, 1872	5,545,229 99
Total receipts to Jan. 18	1,025,109 03
Total payments same time (eighteen days)	1,145,4?5 12
Total balance in depositary banks on Jan. 18, 1873	5,424,904 90

The Deputy Chamberlain Contest.

The arguments with regard to the phraseology of the order to be granted by Judge Barrett, restraining the banks from paying the interests on the City deposits to the Chamberlain will be brought up to-day in the Supreme Court Chambers. The counsel for the Corporation and the counsel for the Controller, both of whom have been made parties in defense of the suit, wish to be heard on the question, as they do not desire any modification of the temporary injunction; the modification under which the banks are allowed to pay the salaries of the employes of the Chamberlain's Bureau out of the interests on the deposits having been asked for by some of the other defendants as represented by Judge Edmunds and Mr. A. R. Lawrence, the counsel for the Chamberlain. Mr. Dyett, the counsel for Mr. Foley, offers no objection to the modification on the part of his client as a tax-payer and citizen, for if the salaries have to be paid out of the interests they are not chargeable on the taxes, or vice versa.

The Issue of Park Improvement Stock and Bridge Bonds Authorized.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday in the Controller's office.

Mr. Stebbins, President of the Department of Public Parks, was absent, but Mayor Havemeyer, Controller Green, and Commissioner Van Nort, forming the requisite quorum, proceeded with business. The Mayor presided.

Controller Green offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the authority conferred upon the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks, by the provisions of chapter 583, section 4, of the laws of 1871, the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to issue, in pursuance of law, from time to time as may be required, and at such rates of interest as he may determine, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, the following stock and bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

City Park Improvement Fund stock; authorized by chapter 739 laws of 1872, to meet the requirements of the Department of Public Parks, $250,000.

New-York Bridge Bonds; authorized by chapter 399, section 12 laws of 1867 (amended by chapter 26, laws of 1869) and ordinance of the Common Council, adopted Dec. 31, 1868, to meet the requirements of the New-York Bridge Company, $150,000.

The meeting then adjourned.

Commissioner Van Nort and the Committee of Seventy.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, denies the statement of the representatives of the Committee of Seventy as made before a committee of the Legislature that he handles $10,000,000 or $30,000,000 annually. The disbursements for work done by the Department are all made by the Controller, and in accordance with ordinances of the Common Council and special laws.

The total expenditures and liabilities of the Department for 1872 were as follows:

Expenditures and liabilities on taxation account	$1,862,399 79
Expenditures and liabilities on trust accounts	3,441,618 58
Expenditures and liabilities on boulevards and avenues	754,051 67
Total	$6,058,?69 44

showing a reduction of $4,457,980 50, as compared with the year previous.

The Germans and the Charter Amendments.

At a special meeting of the German Central Reform Organization, at Beethoven Hall, on Tuesday, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer submitted resolutions, which were approved, recommending the adoption by the Legislature of the City charter amendments proposed by the Committee of Seventy, and asking for the rejection of certain charter amendments, which make the appointment of heads of departments by the mayors subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. It is further demanded that the charter election be separated from the general election, and that the former take place in the early part of the year.

A resolution was also passed directing the President, Henry Clausen, to appoint a committee of five to proceed to Albany and take such action in reference to the resolutions as may be deemed necessary, in furtherance of the views expressed. The appointment of the committee was deferred for a day or two, to enable the President to make a suitable selection.

Commissioner Van Nort and Mayor Havemeyer.

Mayor Havemeyer, in his message to the Common Council, on the 6th inst., referred to the work on the Croton Aqueduct, and complained that it was done by the employment of large numbers of men, instead of by contract. Had the work been executed by contract, he had no doubt it would have been done more expeditiously and at about one-half the cost. To this charge Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has replied in a letter to the Mayor, dated the 28th inst. Mr. Van Nort says that of the $2,104,628 expended up to 31st December, 1872, the sum of $1,249,276 had been expended before he took office. During the last year the expenditure under Mr. Van Nort, for this work, was $857,199, of which $590,197 was for labor and materials other than pipe, and the balance, $267,000, was for eighteen-inch pipe under the contract made by his predecessor. Mr. Van Nort specifies the work done and the material supplied during the year 1872, and says that when he took charge he found the "day's work" system in existence, and it would have been very difficult at that time to change it. The former Water Commissioners, and the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the present Controller of the City, entertained similar views to Mr. Van Nort's, in relation to the propriety of laying water-mains by day's work. Mr. Van Nort next calls attention to the provisions of an act of 1870 to provide for an assessment for regulating, grading, and sewering parts of the Tenth-avenue and Ninety-third-street, by which the property benefited by such work shall be assessed for the cost of the same.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RULES.

Important Suggestions to Congress by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York has recommended to the United States Senate Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, for adoption by Congress, the following suggestions relative to the bonded warehouse system:

1. Steam-ship companies to be allowed warehouses of their own, as formerly, under proper restrictions, and guaranteed, per bond, to remain in undisturbed possession for a term of years.

2. Government to be responsible for all missing goods, while in its custody—except destruction in whole or in part by fire—and to protect itself by the exaction of proper bonds from warehousemen, as well as from openers and packers, under some responsible contractor, for merchandise abstracted from the Appraiser's Department.

3. Bonds to be no longer required for duties on merchandise, while in the custody of the Government. "Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade" recommend the same.

4. Consuls' certificates should be the basis of valuation; and no marking up valuations of merchandise, on arrival, for market value, should be permitted, without a fraudulent valuation is apparent on the certificate.

5. Unlading of vessels at night, under proper restrictions, to facilitate the commerce of the port, should be permitted.

6. Forfeiture of vessels for acts of smuggling by persons on board should no longer be allowed, but, instead, a reasonable fine substituted.

7. A fine of $500 for an omission of a shipment from a general clearance, recommended to be greatly modified.

8. Master, consignee, owner, or agent to be allowed to clear vessel, and existing law, which provides that only the master perform the service, should be abolished.

9. Custom-house oaths recommended to be abolished, and a simple "declaration" substituted therefor. If false, and not satisfactorily explained, to carry with it an adequate fine.

10. Seizure of books and papers: Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, (member of Committee of Ways and Means,) has introduced a bill, No. 3,116, House of Representatives, third session, Forty-second Congress, which, with a few additional sections, will substantially embody the Chamber's recommendations.

11. Privilege to warehouse for three or five years without any additional duty. In other words, to abolish the exaction of ten per cent. additional duty after expiration of first year.

12. Dutiable goods, perishable in their nature, allowed to be destroyed by order of Collector, and duties remitted, &c.

13. The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade have recommended that when merchandise is sold in bond or to arrive, the original owner should not be held liable for the duties, and should be wholly exempt from any responsibility in the matter.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his bill 290, which he urges for passage the present session, provides for only one recommendation of the "Chamber of Commerce" in full, viz.: "That steam-ship companies should have their own warehouses, under certain Government restrictions," and "special licenses to be granted by the Collector for the unlading of vessels at night under very stringent restrictions and conditions," &c. Also, one recommendation of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, in part, viz.: "Original owners not to be responsible for duties on goods sold to arrive."

Prof. Allan Curr's Lecture on "The Ocean."

At the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, last evening, Prof. Allan Curr, F. R. S., delivered a lecture on the ocean as a highway, a battle-field, and a grave. As a highway, its value as a means for transmitting the commerce of countries from one hemisphere to the other was favorably commented upon; but its use as a highway for transporting slaves was strongly condemned. After reviewing in detail some of the most remarkable naval engagements in the present decade, including some of the combats between our own men-of-war and those of the Confederates, the war-vessels of the present day were graphically pictured and compared with the "wooden walls" of old. While deprecating the idea that might was right, the lecturer was not in favor of peace at any price, but he hoped that the day was far distant when the deadly weapons of war devised during the last few years would be called into requisition. Alluding, in conclusion, to the sea as a grave, the societies for the sustainment of life-boats, both in this country and in England, were eulogized. A description was given of "a clipper," as she ran upon the reefs and began to fill, and the old story of Grace Darling's heroic deed of saving the whole crew of the steamship Forfarshire was related.

The Italian Immigrants—Measures for their Relief.

Under the auspices of the Five Points House of Industry, a school and employment agency, for the benefit of the destitute Italians who have recently arrived in this City, was opened last evening, in the house of Angelo Lazzati, who has given free use of his premises, at No. 33 Mulberry-street. Mayor Havemeyer expressed his approval of the scheme and his intention to aid it, and send to the school such destitute Italians as may apply at the Mayor's office for relief.

The school and agency is under the supervision of Rev. Emanuel M. Shultz, who has had considerable experience in teaching the ignorant. His assistants are Alexander Noyatti, an educated Italian, and Mr. Henry Howard.

The room was filled with poor Italians at the opening last evening, and Mr. Noyatti explained to them that they and all other Italians who might choose to come would be taught English free, and that every endeavor would be made to secure them employment as soon as possible. He immediately commenced teaching them, all paying the closest attention, and evincing the utmost gratitude for the privileges extended to them.

Mr. Shultz states that the men for whose benefit this project has been started express themselves anxious to learn English and obtain employment.

A City Marshal in Trouble.

Complaints against the City Marshals begin to come in. Some time in October last Mr. Wm. Pepper, a merchant doing business at No. 207 Mercer-street, got a judgment against a party for $248, and had the execution issued to a City marshal, who collected the debt and his own fees from the defendant. In handing over the money, however, to Mr. Pepper, the Marshal insisted on retaining an additional fee of $20, and exacting a receipt in full for the amount of the judgment. In a similar case the same Marshal is charged with having defrauded Mr. Thomas H. Harding, of No. 197 Mercer-street, out of $15 in the collection of a judgment amounting to $116. A few days ago Messrs. Pepper and Harding reported these facts to the Mayor, who summoned the Marshal to explain. Yesterday morning the complainants called at the Mayor's office with the information that the Marshal had refunded them their money on the previous day; but when the Marshal subsequently appeared he stated that not he, but his clerk, had given back the money without his consent or knowledge to Messrs. Pepper and Harding, and that he means to sue for its recovery as his right. The Mayor withholds the name of the Marshal, pending investigation.

The White-Street Fire.

The losses and insurances of the occupants of the building, No. 38 White-street, damaged by fire on Tuesday evening, are as follows: Neuberger & Bader, shoe manufacturers, on the fourth floor, sustain a loss of $5,000, and are insured for $4,500 in the Liverpool, London, and Globe, and Commercial Union. The third floor is occupied by Samuel Cohen, soap manufacturer, loss $3,000; insured for $4,500 in the Manufacturers' and Builders' Company. Kidney & Johnson, silversmiths, on the second floor, sustain a loss of $500; insured for $3,100 in the Pacific and Hamilton Companies. The first floor and basement, occupied by Koopman & Dreyer, as a lager-beer saloon and restaurant, lose $500; insured for $2,500 in the Manufacturers' and Builders' Company. The building is owned by Mrs. Adams, damage $3,000; insured for $12,000.

Sale of Scranton Coal Yesterday—Increase in Prices.

There was a large attendance of coal buyers, yesterday, at the rooms in Exchange-place, on the occasion of the monthly sale of 75,000 tons of Scranton coal. It was generally expected that the rates would be much higher than those of the previous month, owing to the reports of a combination formed to advance prices and control the coal trade.

Mr. Draper, the auctioneer, said to those present that, notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, the coal offered in the future would be sold by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company exclusively to the highest bidder, and that no bids would be made, directly or indirectly, in favor of the company.

Ten thousand tons of steam-boat coal were first sold at prices ranging from $4 10 to $4 12½. Eighteen thousand tons of grate were next offered, and sold at from $4 25 to $4 35. Fifteen thousand tons of egg were then sold at rates varying from $4 32½ to $4 35. Twenty-five thousand tons of stove brought from $5 02½ to $5 10. The sale closed with 7,000 tons of chestnut at prices ranging from $3 87½ to $3 95.

The average increase since the last sale is as follows: Steam-boat, 36¼ cents per ton; grate, 38 cents; egg, 25 cents; stove, 26¼; chestnut, 32¼ cents.

The following table shows the prices obtained at yesterday's sale, compared with those of last month and January, 1872:

	Jan., 1872.	Jan. 3, 1873.	Jan. 29, 1873.
Steam-boat	$3 77½	$3 75	$4 11¼
Grate	3 59½	3 92½	4 27½
Egg	3 51	4 08¼	4 34½
Stove	4 09	4 80	5 04½
Chestnut	3 37½	3 59	3 92½

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Interesting and Important Reports—The Cellar Habitations of Lower New-York.

The usual weekly session of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President Bosworth, presiding. Resolutions were adopted giving George F. Coachman and Louis Krauscher, clerks in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, an additional compensation of $250 per annum for work done on Sunday; also $300 to D. B. Hasbrouck, Deputy Chief Clerk of the Police Department, for services rendered as referee in hearings connected with the Board of Health.

The Committee on Law and Ordinances reported adversely to the application of Mr. Donohue, for a permit to continue slaughtering at his place of business, Nos. 224 and 226 East Forty-fifth-street, and stated that the permit could not be granted unless the ordinance prohibiting the existence of slaughter-houses below Forty-second-street and between Second-avenue and Tenth-avenue was first revoked. Subsequently a motion was adopted requesting the Board of Police to enforce the ordinance against slaughter-houses within the prescribed limits by arresting all parties found slaughtering without a permit from the board.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, reported that of the twenty-one cases of small-pox last week, eighteen of the patients had not been vaccinated since infancy, two had never been vaccinated, and in one case it could not be ascertained whether the patient had ever been vaccinated. The number of small-pox cases reported during the corresponding week in 1872 was seventy-four.

A communication was received from Horatio J. Sprague, United States Consul at Gibraltar, informing the board that the British brig Lophema, from Malaga, the Italian bark Cecilia and British brig Springbok, from Palermo, had left the port of Gibraltar without having obtained clean bills of health. Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer of the Port, was notified.

The following important report in relation to the cellar population in the First Ward of this City was presented by the City Sanitary Inspector:

NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1873.

E. H. Janes, M. D., City Sanitary Inspector, &c.:

SIR: Having completed our cellar survey of the First Ward of this City, we herewith submit a brief general report of the same. The survey was made with a view of ascertaining the sanitary condition of the inhabited cellars with reference to the necessity of vacating them as dwelling places. And we were guided in our inspections by the clause of section 2 of the Sanitary Code, which defines a cellar to be a "basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining." The points of inquiry in relation to these inhabited cellars were, first, the number of rooms; second, number of persons in the family proper; third, the average number of lodgers, if any; fourth, the sanitary condition of and the diseases to which these inmates seemed most predisposed; fifth, as to whether there was any air-space beneath the flooring, and the condition of flooring, as to dampness, repair, &c.; sixth, the height of the adjoining ground (street or yard) in front and rear; seventh, the size and conditions of area-space, if any; eighth, the number and size of windows by which ventilation could be secured; ninth, the means and amount of ventilation; tenth, the drainage; eleventh, the amount of rent paid.

The First Ward comprises the whole lower angle of the island bounded by the North and East Rivers, and by Liberty-street and Maiden-lane on the north. In this space we found but thirty-three cellars inhabited as sleeping places by families, lodgers, or individuals. Against thirty-one of these we made formal complaints recommending their vacation as places of human habitation. With but one exception, these cellars were located on the west side of Broadway.

We inspected, of course, a great number of cellars besides, but found them used simply as places of business or storage; some as dining-rooms and saloons, in connection with the boarding-houses above them, &c. A very large number of cellars were found closed and barred up, having been very properly vacated as dwellings within the past year or two. Of the thirty-three cellars above mentioned, seventeen were occupied by single families, sometimes as shops and dwellings combined; five as saloon and lodgings, and eleven as lodgings.

It is, of course, impossible to rely entirely upon the statements made by occupants, and equally difficult to draw the line very closely between cellars which claim to be family cellars, and those which are lodging cellars. Judging from appearances, however, the "lodgings" business, as far as cellars are concerned, does not appear to be in a very flourishing way in this Ward. Nor are the lodging cellars themselves as crowded or in as poor sanitary condition as those of the Fourth Ward, that is, relatively, for none of them are fit for human beings to live in.

Most of these cellars are in the hands of agents and subagents, or lessees, a fact which is always intimately connected with the existence of defective and unsanitary conditions. Where owners interest themselves directly in the condition of their property, the effect is very perceptible in the appearance, both of property and tenants.

In regard to the general condition of these cellars we may remark, (first,) as to rooms: These are generally of good size, except bedrooms, which are frequently made by partitioning off a portion of the main room into small cells, about 8 by 6 feet, with no light except what is admitted by opening the door; ceilings range in height from floor from 6 to 8 feet, the larger number being 6½ to 7 feet high, while a few are only 5 feet 10 inches high. They are mostly on a level with the pavement or adjoining street sidewalk. Not more than two of the whole thirty-three cellars had any underspace beneath the floor, and the area-space was generally little more than a nominal compliance with the Tenement-house law. Windows, although affording, in most instances, a tolerable amount of light, were in almost every instance so constructed and located that they could not be used for ventilating purposes; and there was a general absence of any adequate means for proper through-and-through ventilation. Drainage, in every case but one, was imperfect or wanting entirely. Rents range from $7 to $40—the most cellars apparently bringing the highest rents. Rheumatism and alcoholism seems to be the diseases most common to the occupants of these underground habitations. The Irish and Germans were most largely represented in this cellar population, the latter belonging more to the class of families, and saloons.

The general conditions of these cellars were such as can best be expressed in one word—filthy. They are located in old houses, once the palatial mansions of the City, now dilapidated and passing through strange and varying phases of occupancy. The only two cellars which we excepted from complaint and recommendation of vacation, were in a modern-built tenement-house, constructed in accordance with the requisitions of the Tenement-house act, and with certain special improvements of the owners were devised, which did credit to his heart and his good sense.

In conclusion, we beg leave to state that this inspection has confirmed, most fully, our previous conviction that no place and no subterfuge should be permitted to justify the use of any underground apartment for purposes of human habitation.

Respectfully,
CHARLES F. ROBERTS, M. D.,
HENRY R. STILES, M. D.,
JAN. 27, 1873. Health Inspectors.

Similar reports may soon be expected from the Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Wards, when it will probably be found that the cellar population of our City is not so large as is generally supposed, there having been during the last three years a steady and constant pressure on the part of the Inspectors and of the Board toward reducing rather than increasing the number of this class of dwellings.

The Sanitary Committee presented a report on the work of different bureaus for the week ending Jan. 21, 1873, which covered a total of 1,250 cases.

The following tabulated statement is furnished by Dr. Chas. P. Russell:

CAUSES.	Week ending Jan. 18, 1873	Week ending Jan. 25, 1873	Annual death rate per 1,000 during last week, (population estimated at 1,000,000)	Deaths in corresponding week of 1872	Average deaths in corresponding week for the past five years
Zymotic diseases	141	126	6.55	205	120.2
Constitutional diseases	138	133	6.92	144	126.8
Local diseases	223	219	11.39	264	210.0
Developmental diseases	38	32	1.66	45	35.8
Deaths by violence	18	18	.94	17	14.4
Total deaths for week	558	528	27.46	675	507.2

Serious Charges Against Inspector McDermott.

A series of charges have been made, in the form of an affidavit, against Police Inspector John McDermott, accusing him of misconduct and intoxication. The charges have not yet been officially acted upon by the Board of Commissioners, so the specifications cannot be obtained. Mr. McDermott appears very anxious that a full investigation should be instituted into the matter, and claims that he is entirely innocent. He also expresses the opinion that the movement has been instigated by personal enemies to injure his standing as an officer and defame his character.

Stabbing Affray on a Street-Car.

Last evening as car No. 81, of the Avenue B line, was passing along Printing-house-square, the conductor solicited fares from three young men who had entered the car at the corner of Ann-street and Park-row. They refused to pay, and the conductor attempted to eject them, when they showed fight. The conductor summoned to his aid the driver, Charles Ready, who lives at No. 419 East Fourteenth-street. One of the ruffians then assaulted the driver, and during the fight which ensued, the driver received a slight cut in the face by some sharp instrument. Officer Doty, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested the assailant, who gave his name as Jas. Trainor, residing at No. 1 Dry Dock-street. He was locked up, and will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning. During the fight several windows in the car were broken, and some of the passengers slightly cut.

The New Building Law.

We learn that the architects of the American Institute are taking a proper interest in the new measure concerning the erection of buildings, as suggested in Gov. Dix's inaugural, and that at their last meeting, on Tuesday evening, a very animated discussion took place as to the proper way in which to balance and protect the interests of the State together with those of the architects. Messrs. R. G. Hatfield, the President of the New-York Chapter of the Institute, George W. Post, Carl Pfeiffer, C. C. Haight, and others discussed the matter in its various phases, and it was ultimately resolved to call a meeting of the members of the Institute, to be held this evening at its office, No. 113 Broadway, for the final determination of the best plan in which to co-operate with the Legislature for a law which would effect all the purposes suggested by Gov. Dix.

Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, James Sullivan, charged with stealing a quantity of harness, was sent to the State Prison for four years; John Murray, for burglary at No. 613 First-avenue, was sent to State Prison for four years; William Tucker, colored, charged with attempt to kill Edward Cæsar, colored, was acquitted; Edward Smith, a marine, was acquitted of a charge of assault on James Rogers; James Sheehan and Jeremiah Murphy, boys, convicted of stealing $60 worth of blank books, were sent to State Prison for two years; Alexander Anderson, tried for the larceny of a gold watch from Michael H. Curley, was sent to State Prison for one year; Thomas Cahill pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to prison for two years and a half; Charles Steinmuller, for stealing two lithographic stones from his employer, was sentenced to State Prison for four years and six months.

THE EXETER BANK ROBBERY.

The Thieving Cashier Still at Large—Efforts Made for His Arrest—Statement of the Bank Commissioners.

The officers of the National Granite State Bank and of the Savings Bank of Exeter, N. H., are apparently in earnest in their attempts to secure the arrest of N. Appleton Shute, their absconding Cashier. It is believed by them that he has not yet fled the country, and the following circular, with a photograph of the defaulter, has been dispatched to the police and detectives of all the principal cities in this country and abroad:

Five thousand dollars reward! N. Appleton Shute, lately Treasurer of the Exeter Savings Bank and Cashier of the Granite State Bank at Exeter, New-Hampshire, U. S. A., has embezzled and stolen a large amount of United States and other bonds and money belonging to said banks, and gone to parts unknown. He left Exeter on Monday evening, Jan. 20, 1873, for Boston, as is supposed, and has not since been heard from. He is about forty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, of slender build and genteel appearance. Weight about one hundred and forty pounds; light complexion; had a set of false teeth, and wore a moustache. The said Savings Bank and Granite State Bank will each pay two thousand five hundred dollars to any person or party who will cause the arrest and conviction of the said Shute in the said offense.

The Bank Commissioners of New-Hampshire have investigated the condition of the Exeter Savings Bank, and report:

We find that by its books the amount of deposits is $40,817 20, and its surplus $12,064 83, making a total of $413,881 03. We find property to the amount of $293,229 27, making the amount abstracted $120,651 76. The bank can pay about seventy-three per cent. on its deposits with its own property, and about eight and seven-tenths per cent. additional upon the payment of the Treasurer's bond of $35,000, making a total of about eighty-one and seven-tenths per cent. In the above estimate all the stocks are reckoned at par value, which is a little less than their real value. No account is made of items of interest due the bank upon its notes, which would perhaps amount to $1,000 or $1,200. The investments of the bank are excellent.

The loss of the National Granite State Bank is now believed to be at least $50,000. The defaulter's bond is for $20,000 for this bank, and that for the savings bank is for $35,000. The latter was temporarily placed in the private trunk of one of the officers of the bank, which is kept in the bank vault. This trunk was opened with a duplicate key by the absconding Treasurer and the bond abstracted, but the requirements of the law that a copy of the bond should be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State at Concord, and also entered on the books of record of the bank, leave the bank secure, for the criminal failed to destroy the recorded copy in his own handwriting in possession of the bank. The names on both bonds are among the most prominent citizens of the State. It is also evident that the unlawful use of the bank's funds has been going on an indefinite time, and it is believed that, being the managing officer of the two institutions, when an examination of the affairs of one was being made he produced the securities of the other to make good the deficits.

Shute had a salary as cashier of the Granite State Bank of $1,200 a year, and house rent, and as treasurer of the Savings Bank of $800, besides a private brokerage business, from which he netted about $1,500 annually. Yet, with this comfortable income, the temptations of State-street were too much for his weak nature.

The Funeral Dodge Revived—A Swindling Enterprise.

A few days ago Frank Phillips, of Rodney-street, Williamsburg, visited S. Henderson, furnishing undertaker, No. 62 Myrtle-avenue, corner of Jay-street, and desired to make arrangements for his brother's funeral. The corpse was en route from Hamburg, N. Y. He desired to know the expense for a coffin, hearse, and thirteen carriages, and engaged to call again, which he did, and showed a letter, purporting to be written by Dr. Searles, who attended his brother during his last illness, and who had charge of the body. The letter stated that the remains would be forwarded immediately, together with the trunk of the deceased, containing his gold watch, $23 in currency, and some other valuables, and that it would arrive by Adams Express. Small items of expense, amounting in all to $18, were unpaid. Phillips preferred sending the amount by a check, and wished to inclose it to Westchester County, where his wife was temporarily stopping. He proposed to give Mr. Henderson $18 in exchange for his check for that amount. Mr. Henderson took the $18 and gave the man his check. Subsequently Phillips said he had received a dispatch from Dr. Searles stating that the body had been detained by snow at Hornellsville, which would delay its arrival. Phillips then promised to call upon Mr. Henderson again on the following day, yesterday. Instead of doing so at the appointed time Mr. Henderson received information that a check for $690, purporting to be signed by him, and made payable to R. W. Hows, had been presented for payment at the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, and that the cashier, believing that there was something wrong had kept the check and attempted to detain the person who presented it, but the latter broke away and escaped. The swindler thus lost his trick, while Mr. Henderson is $18 better off by the transaction.

Arrest of Thieves in Newark.

During the past two weeks several heavy robberies have been committed in Newark. Goeckler's clothing-store, on Lincoln-street, was first broken into, and goods valued at $1,000 stolen; a few nights later, Seifel's grocery, in West-street, was robbed of groceries worth $300; the next place entered was the house of Henry Roder, corner of West and Court, where silver-ware, valued at $250, was stolen, and also a quantity of clothing from August Fryno. The case was given to Detectives Stainsbie and Fischer, to work up, and last night they arrested Peter Frethoff, Cornelius Minnichen, and Catherine Frethoff, who reside in West-street, and they were committed for examination.

A New Company Formed.

The corporators of the New-Jersey Company, a corporation created at the session of 1872 to lease and run the lateral roads of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, leased to them by the New-Jersey railroad and canal companies, with a capital of $5,000,000, met yesterday at Trenton. The requisite amount of stock was subscribed, and the organization partially completed. The corporators are Benjamin Fish, R. F. Stockton, Charles Sitgreaves, Richard F. Stevens, Benjamin Williamson, Gershom Mott, Benjamin Clark, George A. Halsey, and Thomas Jones.

Departure of Minister Orr from South Carolina.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Union, Jan. 24.

United States Minister Orr, whose presence in the city was noticed in yesterday's *Union*, left on the 11 A. M. train, yesterday, for Washington, where he will spend a day or two, and then proceed to New-York, from whence he will sail about Feb. 1, or soon thereafter. The ex-Governor goes out accompanied by his son and daughter. The latter he contemplates leaving in Germany to be educated, while the former will accompany him to St. Petersburg as private secretary. Quite a large number of gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity of calling upon the Minister—whose quarters were in the spacious mansion of Col. Childs, of the Carolina National Bank—to pay their respects and bid him God speed upon his long journey. The citizens of Anderson gave the ex-Governor a complimentary banquet on the eve of his departure from that town. Speeches were made by many of the gentlemen present, to which Minister Orr feelingly and appropriately responded.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. David S. Welling has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Mayor's office.

No news in relation to the missing steam-ship Alaska, of the Pacific Mail line, was received yesterday.

An unknown man, evidently a Jew, dropped dead in the grocery-store No. 397 Second-avenue, last night.

The steam-ship Wilmington will sail for Havana via Nassau to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

The fourth annual ball of the Third-avenue Railroad Association took place last night, at Harlem Music Hall, and was well attended.

In the matter of Wm. E. Brockway, bankrupt, Edward Tracey, one of the creditors, has opposed the discharge of the bankrupt on the ground of fraud.

Controller Green will pay, to-morrow, the laborers upon the big pipes, at the work on Ninety-third-street, their wages to Jan. 15, amounting to $12,600.

Edward Kelly was committed yesterday by Judge Sutherland, in default of $7,000 bail, on a charge of swearing falsely as to the ownership of certain property.

Jerome Minnie, of No. 217 Greenwich-street, while insane from drink three weeks ago, shot himself through the side. He died at the Park Hospital yesterday.

Michael Tracy, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, recovered a judgment against the City for $15,000, for balance due on contract for grading a portion of First-avenue in 1859.

John Edwards, a sailor recently discharged from the United States Navy, was found insensible yesterday morning in the hallway No. 535 Canal-street, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Controller Green, yesterday, made the awards for $2,600,000 City Improvement Stock, the bids for which were opened on Tuesday, the lowest rate being 103 and from that upward to 105.

Chas. Sinnott, aged forty, of No. 160 Leroy-street, while at work on the steam-ship Minnesota, at Pier No. 46, North River, yesterday, fell into the hold of the steamer and was fatally injured.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Liberal Reform Organization met last night at No. 146 East Fourteenth-street, and appointed Anthony Eickhoff Chairman for the ensuing year.

Mayor Havemeyer states that if any person shall prove the charges alleged against Richard Croker, and show why he should not have been appointed Marshal, he (the Mayor) will revoke the appointment.

Judge Loew, of the Court of Common Pleas, has denied the motion made on behalf of Michael J. Quigg, to vacate the judgment entered against him as one of the bondsmen of "Tom" Fields.

Yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, John Massa, an Italian, was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of stealing $150 from his room-mate, Joseph Cavanaro, at No. 51 South Fifth-avenue.

The case of William Hildebrand against William B. Ogden, called on for trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, was dismissed on the ground that the action was improper in form.

Charles Harris, a painter, was held for trial, in default of $2,000 bail, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to steal, from No. 107 Waverley-place, $100 worth of clothing, the property of Lizzie E. Stack.

Filomana Degano and Savaro Accila, the Italians who were arrested for the knife fight in Baxter-street on Tuesday night, in which Caterina Tomasin and Antonio Callisa were injured, were held for trial by Justice Hogan yesterday.

Dr. Alexander E. McDonald, of the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, was robbed of a gold watch worth $200 a month ago. Yesterday he identified John Russell and John Walsh as the thieves, and they were held for trial at the Tombs.

Adolph Block was yesterday arrested—on the suit of Augusta Friedere—for breach of promise of marriage. Block is alleged to have passed himself off as a wealthy cigar dealer. He was locked up in Ludlow-street Jail in default of $1,500 bail.

James T. Ackerman, of No. 77½ Norfolk-street, while riding on the front platform of a Second-avenue car in South-street, yesterday, was seized with a fit, and fell to the pavement. The wheels of the car passed over one of his hands, crushing it in a terrible manner.

Charles E. Hill, aged twenty-three, of No. 16 Second-place, Brooklyn, jumped from the ferry-boat Baltic, at the South Ferry, yesterday morning. He was rescued from drowning by Capt. Hopkins, of the propeller Dickson, and taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

About 10 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the press-room owned by R. Smith, No. 11 Frankfort-street, where a sheet of paper caught fire from the gas-jet overhead. The fire was extinguished at once by the Babcock Extinguisher. The damage will not exceed $50.

On the 17th inst., William Donohue, of No. 374 Eighth-avenue, was shot by Edward Kelly, of No. 258 West Twenty-ninth-street. The injury inflicted was slight. Kelly was brought before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

Commissioners Wallach and Hart conducted an investigation, yesterday, at Castle Garden, the object of which was to inquire into the charges preferred against the Captain of the Argonaut, from Bremen, by several of the passengers. The evidence of several of the emigrants was taken, but it was not sufficiently explicit to form the basis of an immediate decision.

John Murphy was accidentally shot by his cousin, James Cavanagh, at No. 121 Spring-street, on Tuesday night. Murphy, whose injuries are probably fatal, was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Cavanagh surrendered himself to Capt. McCullough. He was brought before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and remanded to await the result of the shooting.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning Wm. Conelly, aged forty years, fell into a chute used for lowering grain, at the Union Stores, foot of Irving-street, and was smothered to death.

Since the rejection by the Supervisors of the Mayor's nomination of Thomas W. Fields for the Assessorship, the Republicans are urging the nomination of a member of their party.

The body of Hattie Adams, the woman who was drowned in a coach at the foot of Washington-street, several weeks ago, has been removed to Cleveland, Ohio, under the direction of her father.

Mr. Richardson, President of the Atlantic-avenue Railroad, is endeavoring to secure the passage by the Legislature of a bill authorizing the use of some motive power other than horses on the City lines.

James Sweeney, indicted for manslaughter, in having caused the death of Peter Cannon, of No. 364 Hicks-street, on the 18th of November last, was tried yesterday in the Court of Sessions, and acquitted.

Robert Tuttle caused the arrest of the Lundy Brothers, bill-posters, yesterday, for putting up libelous handbills, in the Eastern District, denouncing him as a "policy swindler." The Lundys were taken before a justice, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Yesterday afternoon Bridget Maloney, aged thirty-five years, died suddenly at No. 63 Water-street. She had been living at No. 18 Grand-street in the capacity of a servant. On going to her trunk for some clothes to dress the body in, a dead male child, newly born, was found in it.

Jacob H. Meyer, aged seventeen years, was arrested yesterday on a charge of forging checks in the name of his employer, Mr. Grebner, of No. 105 John-street, New-York. He was taken before a police magistrate, and, having pleaded guilty, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Yesterday afternoon, an unknown woman, aged about sixty years, was found lying in a dying condition in the hallway, at No. 271 Hamilton-avenue. A physician was immediately summoned, but before he arrived the woman was dead. The body was taken to the Third Subprecinct Station-house.

The Fire Committee of the Board of Aldermen met last night and agreed to report in favor of appropriating $5,000 to extend the fire telegraph. It is proposed to double the present number of fire-signal stations, of which there are now thirty-four. The committee also recommend a general increase of the force and fire apparatus.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Mercer and Somerset Railroad is nearly completed to Millstone.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to annex Weehawken to Hoboken.

Two coal-cars ran off the track at Jamesburg, yesterday, delaying travel about two hours.

The citizens of Bloomfield intend to apply for an act to enable the lighting of the streets with gas.

Frederick Mayer, of Hoboken, was yesterday fined $50 for salting the railroad-track in Washington-street.

Elizabeth is to have a Market Exchange, and a building, suitable to the purpose is to be erected on Broad-street.

The Passaic water used in Jersey City costs the inhabitants three times as much as the Croton costs the people of New-York.

A special meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Association will be held in the Assembly Chamber, Friday morning, to take action respecting the act providing for the publication of the laws.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has purchased the Elizabethport and Perth Amboy Railroad for $600,000.

Anira Kuckik, son of a Shintoo priest, of Yeddo, has been received as a student of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison.

Three hundred feet of solid rock have been met with in boring for the tunnel through Jugtown Mountain, in Hunterdon County.

A fire in Dickson's stable, corner of Railroad-avenue and Putnam-street, Jersey City, caused a damage of $100 yesterday morning.

The Episcopalians of Hudson County are about to erect a hospital, in connection with which will be a home for aged and indigent persons.

Seven counties in New-Jersey pay $106,864 school tax in excess of what they receive. Of this amount, Essex and Hudson pay nearly $71,000.

Judge Gifford, of Newark, yesterday sentenced to the State Prison for one year, for larceny, a man who had been his playmate in his school-days.

The Pennsylvania water-tanks were found to be frozen at several places along the road yesterday, and water had to be obtained from street hydrants.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western express-train, from Easton, Penn., was detained two hours, yesterday, at Denville, by getting stuck in a snow-drift.

The bill legalizing the election by which Greenville was annexed to Jersey City passed the Senate yesterday, and is now in the hands of the Governor for signature.

The citizens of Kearney have appointed a committee of five to remonstrate with the Legislature against the proposition to pass a bill annexing that township to Harrison.

The examination of the accounts of the Greenville Commissioners was continued Tuesday night. The result will not be made known until the investigation is completed.

A day of prayer for colleges will be observed in the Jersey City churches today. Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, will speak at the evening service to be held at the First Baptist Church, Grove-street.

A meeting of the creditors of the New-Jersey Plate Glass Insurance Company was held in Jersey City yesterday, when it was found that one of the company's officers had removed all the securities.

The members of the Hoboken Common Council have resolved to pay to the City $13 75, the value of stationery received by them as a present from a New-York firm, but which was subsequently included in a bill rendered and ordered paid.

A cocking main between Philadelphia and New-Jersey came off in Hudson County last night at the house of a well-known sportsman. Eleven battles were fought, the stakes being $100, with $500 on the main. The main was decided in favor of Philadelphia.

The maintenance of the Soldiers' Home, at Newark, for the past year has been $43,116. The number of inmates has been larger than ever before, and the cost of maintaining each person has been thirty-nine cents a day. There have been thirty-eight deaths during the year.

The inquest on the body of E. P. Jones, who was murdered in Jersey City on the night of the 19th inst., was concluded last evening. After a brief consultation the jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death at the hands of some person to them unknown.

The Belleville Water-works, by which Jersey City is supplied, have pumped during the past year 3,502,333,494 gallons of water. The coal used during the same period was 4,472 tons. Three Cornish engines have recently been erected. The water in the river at this point is now very low.

Last June the Hudson County Hospital was closed for want of funds. The Association owns a large tract of land surrounding their institution, a portion of which has recently been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad for $20,000, a sum sufficient to pay the debts and provide for the re-opening of the hospital, which will take place in a few days.

The Conference Committee of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen and the subcommittee of the Committee of Twenty-eight met last night. The amendments to the charter prepared by the Committee of Twenty-eight, already reported, were adopted, and they were ordered to be incorporated into a supplement to the charter. The final meeting will be held on Friday night.

Ground was broken, yesterday, for the erection of the new Hamburg and Bremen docks at Hoboken. A large and substantial bulkhead is to be constructed, upon which will be erected a number of warehouses and offices. A shed will also be built the entire length of the pier for the reception of goods. The basin will accommodate six of the largest vessels of the line. The rates of fare will be reduced as soon as the improvements are completed.

The man who, it is said, attempted to assassinate William Cleveland, on Jersey City Heights, last Sunday night, is supposed to be a lunatic. Mr. Cleveland attended service in the Simpson M. E. Church, last night, and again escorted to her home the lady on whose account the shedding of his blood was attempted, and, though followed for a short distance by an unknown person, no violence was attempted. It is not known who the would-be assassin is, but he is being searched for by the detectives.

The Jersey City Fire Commissioners met last night. The annual report shows that for the year there has been expended for salaries $92,241, and on general account $38,777. The appropriations for these accounts were $98,800 and $48,390 respectively. There were 148 alarms of fire. The losses for the year were $313,985 on buildings and $553,427 on stock. The insurances amounted to $1,061,275. The report on the burning of School No. 5 is to the effect that the fire was caused by attempting to ventilate and warm the building through one set of tubes, and the plan was pronounced unsafe.

LONG ISLAND.

An act has been introduced into the Legislature providing for the sale of the public school-house in Flushing, and the erection of a building to cost not over $40,000.

The Flushing Drainage Commission have voted to accept, for the purposes of a park, the land given by R. W. Leavitt, and will immediately lot it out and prepare it for a place of public resort.

The eastern and western bound Long Island Railroad mail-trains are snow-bound between Riverhead and Greenpoint, drifts in some cases twenty feet high obstructing the track. The Port Jefferson and other branch trains came through with slight delays.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Jan. 28, via Key West.—Sugar—Receipts scanty, and fluctuation wide. Exchange excited. Yesterday's *Commercial Bulletin* and the Board of Brokers' report failed to publish the usual daily Exchange quotations. Exchange on the United States, 60 days, currency, 14¼@15¼ premium; short sight, 16¼@17¼ premium; 60 days, gold, 30¼@31 premium; short sight, 32¼@33 premium; on London, 44@46 premium; on Paris, 25@26 premium. Spanish Gold, 25 premium.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The receipts of live stock to-day were again greatly delayed by the extreme cold weather of last night. Cattle very quiet; receipts, 1,200, mostly of common grades; no cars for shipment to be had; sales of fair to good Steers at $4 60@$4 75; choice 1,275-pound Steers, $5 35; shipments, 1,000. Live Hogs active and firm; receipts, about 20,000; sales at $3 90@$4 05 to packers; $4 10@$4 15 for choice heavy grades. Market closed steady; pens well cleared; shipments, 4,200.

[Advertisement.]

"Harsh, wrinkled skin regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

Departures for Europe.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Mrs. S. A. Burger, Miss G. H. Price, H. Mann, Jr., J. S. Turner, Rev. H. DeBurgh, Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cutting, Col. and Mrs. Pakenham, Masters A. and H. Pakenham and maid, Miss M. McMillan, Robert Macaulay, H. J. Hunt, C. H. Adams, C. R. B. Troup, Mr. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Durand, Leon Sichel, H. C. Griswold, J. B. Bertrand, F. H. Hill, N. H. Harrison, Mrs. Smith, child, infant, and nurse, H. M. Cohen, J. B. Lygo, Mr. Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cochrane, Dr. John L. Sullivan, J. H. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Swinney, Miss Swinney and maid, Gen. J. White, Miss White.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:12 | Sun sets......5:16 | Moon sets..7:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:45 | Gov. Island..10:34 | Hell Gate..11:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; City of Galveston, Rowland, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Asia, (Ger.,) Meyrdalk, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.

Barks Rosina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Marseilles, A. P. Agresta; Northern Queen, (Br.,) Dollard, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Contest, (Br.,) Scott, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Son; India, (Ger.,) Schwarts, Stettin, C. Tobias & Co.; W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Havana, Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Speed, (Br.,) Larkin, Genoa, Brett, Son & Co.; George Burnham, Staples, Cardenas, J. S. Ingraham & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayer, Hamilton, Bermuda, D. McCall; Star, (Br.,) Cook, Caibarien, Cuba, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Clara & Agnes, (Br.,) Garrison, Cork for orders, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Teneriffe, Tracy, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Pronto, (Br.,) De Echeverria, Passages, Com. Warehouse Co.

Schrs. Carrie Heyer, Poland, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Maid of the Mist, Smith, Para, B. J. Wenberg; Olive, Plunkett, Savannah, Ga., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Lottie Klots, Vaughan, Sarna la Grande, Overton & Hawkins; Marguerite, (French,) Olivier, St. Pierre, Mart, R. A. Saas & Co.; E. E. Hallock, Tyler, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Bro.; Julia E. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown and ..., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Corinne, (Br.,) Dryden, Naples Dec. 28, Messina 28th, Palermo Jan. 1, Valencia 6th, and Gibraltar 9th, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Bros. Had moderate weather.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz, Progreso, via Havana, Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz Jan. 14, Progreso 18th, via Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse., &c., to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Rocket, (of Boston,) Fotherston, Pensacola Sept. 28, Samarang Oct. 25, via Boston, 4 ds., with mdse. to F. Baker.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence.
Schr. Freeman, Abbott, Providence.
Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.
Schr. A. J. Williams, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. A. T. Minor, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. McCobb, Taylor, Bridgeport.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—The steam-ship Cuba, of the Baltimore and Havana line, arr. this morning from Key West, the 24th inst. She brought the mails and passengers of the steam-ship Cleopatra, which put into Key West with her machinery disabled.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Arr. steamers Alhambra, from Savannah; Panther, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; schr. Winner, from Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 29.—Arr. schrs. I. Babcock, from Philadelphia; John D. Lee, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 29.—Arr. steam-ships Wyoming, from Philadelphia; Montgomery and San Jacinto, from New-York; schrs. Rising Star, from Portland; Starlight, from Baltimore; Peabody and Index, from New-York.

Cld. ship Alexander, for Liverpool.

Sld. steamers Leo, for New-York, and Seminole, for Boston, and the United States sloop-of-war Powhatan.

There is an unknown monitor at the mouth of the Tybee.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 29.—Arr. schr. H. W. Foster, (3 m.,) New-Orleans Jan. 14, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Panther; schr. Edward Everett.

10 A. M.—Wind N. W.; overcast.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 29.—The National line steam-ship France, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Jan. 17, for Liverpool, has arrived here.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—The Allan line steam-ship Austrian, Capt. Richardson, from Portland Jan. 14, has arrived at this port.

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